

# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO. THURSDAY DECEMBER 8, 1898.

XXXVII—NO. 41

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law,  
No. 3. Commissioner, Commissioner of  
Jails for New York and Pennsylvania, and  
County Public Office second floor over En-  
sign's jewelry store. South Erie street,  
Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to  
all business entrusted to his care in Stark  
and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio  
J. S. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt,  
Cashier.

### HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and  
S. Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTURERS.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thrash-  
ing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable  
and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw  
mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corras  
& Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a  
superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black-  
smith iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-  
turers of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer  
Sticks, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufac-  
turers of Bridges, Roofs and General  
Iron Structures.

### JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store  
East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches,  
Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical In-  
struments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

## Five Acres of Holiday Brightness.

—most earnest merchandising  
in choice novel and useful gift  
goods ever done at this store—  
larger assortments—not only  
some one thing, but many  
things appropriate for every  
preference.

There's to be unprecedented  
business done here between now  
and Christmas—it's to be ob-  
tained with less prices that will  
convincingly show such money-  
saving as will make you want  
to come or send here, in your  
own self interest.

64 different departments sharing  
liberally in the extraordi-  
nary gift selling.

Gloves, Hosiery, Handker-  
chiefs and Neckwear for women,  
children and men.

Books, Stationery,  
Cards, Booklets,  
Toilet Sets,  
Pictures, Fancy Furniture,  
Lamps, Umbrellas,  
Furs, Dressing Sacques,  
Perfumery,  
Cut Glass, China,  
Jewelry,  
Silver Novelties,  
Toilet Articles,  
Toilet Sets,  
Satchels,  
Pocketbooks,  
Toys,  
Games,  
Cushions,  
Tapestry Panels,  
Curtains,  
Rugs,  
Art Pottery,  
and hundreds of other gift goods.

Over a hundred different kinds of dolls,  
5c to \$15.00.  
Special assortments of silks for waists  
and dressy Dress Goods Patterns.

It will pay you to come—you'll save  
car fare times over.

If you can't come, write for our big  
250 page illustrated catalogue—also "Hoi-  
day Gloves," "Book News," "Christmas  
Handkerchiefs," and "Fur Booklet,"—  
any or all of these sent free.

Our large mail order department will  
give you queries, requests and orders  
the best of attention.

**BOGGS & BUHL,**  
DEPARTMENT X.  
ALLEGHENY, PA.

## JOS HORNE & CO.

### A LESS PRICE POINTER

#### The Christmas Season.

It is with us and the Christmas buy-  
ing has commenced in earnest.  
There is but a short time for you to  
make up your mind as to what you  
want to give your friends. We give  
you below some ideas about practical  
gifts, with prices attached, which are  
lessons in small profits. If you do not  
wish to order without seeing the  
goods, you might ask us for samples.  
We'll get them to you in short order.

A Timely Reduction on  
Paris Dressy Novelties.

Of the Popeline, Velour and Ep-  
ingling families—fancy materials that  
you will appreciate. Fifteen distinct  
styles. Former prices were as fol-  
lows:

\$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.90,  
\$3.00, \$3.50, \$3.75 a yard  
The widths of these choice fab-  
rics are 44, 46, 47 and 48  
inches. **\$1.50**  
All marked to the round price of  
a yard.

### DRESS PATTERNS IN BOXES.

This is an idea of ours introduced  
last year and it is one that was much  
appreciated. A substantial gift for a  
lady—handsome dress fabrics neatly  
boxed.

1000 boxes, material enough  
in each box for a dress of this  
season's best styles, marked  
at only **\$3.00**  
a pattern.

Send us your name and we'll send  
you our large catalogue. It contains  
many good ideas about gifts and it  
will help you to make up your mind  
if you are in doubt about what you  
wish to give to your friends.

PITTSBURG, PA.

## CRITICISED DAWES.

### Gage Don't Like His Position Regarding Banking.

#### EXPORTS LARGEST EVER KNOWN.

Recommendations That the Necessary Changes  
In Porto Rico's Monetary System Be  
Gradual—Speaks of Revenue Cutters'  
Work During the War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The report of  
the secretary of the treasury showed  
that, as compared with the fiscal year  
1897, the receipts for 1898 gave an in-  
crease of \$63,946,785.86, and yet the  
statement of receipts and expenditures  
shows a deficit of \$38,047,247.60, due to  
the fact that there was an increase of  
\$77,574,432.23 in the ordinary expendi-  
tures. For the fiscal year 1899 there is  
an estimated deficit of \$12,000,000.

In the character of the assets there  
was such an improvement as to consti-  
tute a substantial gain in strength. The  
changes were an increase in gold and  
in deposits with national banks, while  
the losses were in silver and treasury  
notes. With insignificant interruptions,  
the free gold, which stood at \$139,567,  
128.57 at the beginning of the year,  
continued to increase until it reached  
\$181,240,388.81 on May 4, 1898. After  
this the extraordinary expenses caused  
by the war, together with the depletion  
of the other forms of cash, compelled  
the use of gold in current disburse-  
ments and drew down the treasury re-  
serve, by June 18, to \$183,474,037.32.  
After that date the proceeds of the loan  
of \$300,000,000 began to afford relief,  
and the reserve grew rapidly until it  
reached \$215,033,795.51 on Oct. 7, 1898,  
the highest point this fund has ever at-  
tained.

The coinage executed during the fiscal  
year was:

Gold.....	\$1,434,985 00
Silver dollars.....	1,607,789 00
Subsidiary silver.....	6,842,904 00
Mint.....	1,439,484 11
Total.....	\$9,400,933 11

The highest quotation for silver .925  
fine during the year in the London mar-  
ket was 2 1/4 pence, equal to \$0.06851  
per ounce fine in United States money;  
the lowest quotation was 23 1/2 pence,  
equivalent to \$0.51789. The average  
price for the year was 26 1/16 pence,  
equivalent to \$0.57675. The bullion  
value of the United States standard sil-  
ver dollar, at the highest prices of the  
year, was \$0.4040, and at the lowest,  
\$0.40055, and at the average price,  
\$0.4037.

The commercial ratio of gold to silver  
at the average price was 1 to 35.84.  
The exportations of the products of  
both field and factory exceeds in value  
those of any preceding year, and the  
grand total of exports was the largest  
ever recorded. For the first time in the  
history of our foreign commerce the  
year's exportations averaged more than  
\$100,000,000 per month, the total being  
\$1,251,452,330, against \$1,050,993,550 in  
1897 and \$1,040,248,148 in 1896, no other  
years having reached the billion dollar  
line.

Of our domestic exports the value of  
our agricultural products was \$583,683,  
510, surpassing by \$15,355,338 the high-  
est record ever made, that of 1892. Our  
manufacturers also made their highest  
record of exports, those for the year  
being \$2,097,354, against \$2,775,391  
in the preceding year. For the first time  
also in the history of our foreign com-  
merce, the exports of domestic manu-  
factures were greater than the imports  
of foreign manufactures, while the total  
exports of the year were twice as great  
as the total imports—a condition heret-  
ofore unknown, the trade balance in  
our favor being more than twice as great  
as that of any former year.

The total imports of gold were \$120,  
391,644 and the exports \$15,406,361, the  
net imports being \$104,985,283, the largest  
net imports being \$97,  
408,137 in 1891, while on only 12 pre-  
vious occasions since 1850 have the year's  
imports of gold equaled the exports.  
The importations of silver, most of  
which comes into the country in lead  
ore and base bullion, amounted to \$39,  
927,781 in value, against \$30,553,227 in  
1897 and \$28,777,156 in 1896, while the  
exportation of the year amounted to  
\$55,103,239 in value, against \$61,946,638  
in the preceding year.

In the close of the report the way in  
which the present banking system hinders  
the development and prosperity of  
the interior of the country, while pro-  
moting speculation in financial centers,  
is set forth in detail. The position  
taken by the comptroller is criticised.

Porto Rico's fluctuating silver cur-  
rency is treated exhaustively and the  
advice given that the necessary changes  
in that island's monetary system be  
gradual. He suggests that peso be  
maintained at the value of 60 American  
cents, the process by which our own  
silver is kept at a parity with gold. The  
best estimates place the volume of sil-  
ver money now circulating there at  
5,500,000. He thinks it may be neces-  
sary to coin additional pesos here to  
prevent fluctuations in their value due  
to the influx of American coin. In this  
connection he suggests that American-  
coined pesos should carry emblems  
proper to the new relations in the is-  
land and that as old coins come in bear-  
ing Spanish emblems they should be  
recouped into American pesos. Eventu-  
ally the loss from carrying pesos at 60  
cents, whose bullion value is 40, would  
be about \$1,000,000. This would be the  
ultimate cost of relieving the island  
from a bad currency.

He makes reference to currency re-  
form and banking problems.

Secretary Gage asks legislation of  
congress to build up the merchant ma-  
rine so as to meet the opportunities  
created by the war.

Of the revenue cutters' service in the  
war with Spain he said in part: "It  
had, in co-operation with the army and  
navy throughout the war, 20 vessels,  
carrying 71 guns, 181 officers and 7,422  
men."

He referred to the work of the Hagh  
McGuiloon, with Dewey's fleet, the  
Hudson, at the battle of Cardenas, the  
Windom, at Cienfuegos, and the Man-  
ning in different engagements with  
shore batteries.

The report of the commissioner gen-  
eral of immigration shows that 229,299  
immigrants arrived during the year, a  
decrease, compared with the preceding  
fiscal year, of 1,538. The number of  
those deported and refused landing was  
3,229, as compared with 1,880 for the  
preceding year, and was composed of

417 alien contract laborers, 2,261 pau-  
pers, 258 diseased persons, 1 idiot, 12  
insane, 2 convicts, 79 assisted immi-  
grants, and 199 who were returned  
within one year after their arrival, hav-  
ing become public charges.

The total number of Chinese persons  
admitted to the United States in the  
last fiscal year was 7,195. The number  
of Chinese persons arrested for deporta-  
tion because unlawfully in the United  
States was 736. Of this number 220  
were deported by the process of law, at  
a total expense of \$24,132.84. The aggre-  
gate expense incurred in the enforce-  
ment of the Chinese exclusion laws was  
\$84,453.74.

## TO GOVERN HAWAII

A System Proposed by the Commission  
In a Report Transmitted to  
Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The president  
transmitted to congress the report of  
the Hawaiian commission. Part of the  
report describes the islands, etc.

Three bills are formulated for the  
consideration of congress. The first  
and principal one outlines a general  
plan of government and the other two  
deal with subordinate questions. The  
main bill provides for the admission of  
the islands as a territory to be styled  
"the territory of Hawaii." The bill  
contains provisions for the government  
of the territory, giving it executive,  
legislative and judicial officers. A gov-  
ernor, secretary of the territory, a  
United States district judge, a United  
States district attorney and a United  
States marshal are to be appointed by  
the president and an internal revenue  
district and a customs district are  
created.

Probably the most important portion  
of the bill is section 4, defining citizen-  
ship, which provides that "all white  
persons, including Portuguese and per-  
sons of African descent, and all persons  
descended from the Hawaiian race, on  
either the paternal or maternal side,  
who were citizens of the republic of  
Hawaii immediately prior to the trans-  
fer of the sovereignty thereof to the  
United States, are hereby declared to  
be citizens of the United States."

Provision is made for a legislature to  
consist of two houses, a senate to con-  
sist of 15 members, as at present, and  
a house of representatives consisting of 30  
members. The supreme court is to be  
the supreme authority in an election  
contest.

A senator is required to be a male  
citizen of the United States, 30 years of  
age, to have resided in the territory  
three years, be the owner in his own  
right of \$4,000 worth of property, or  
to have during the preceding year re-  
ceived \$1,000 income.

Representatives must be 25 years old,  
male citizens, must have lived three  
years in Hawaii and must either own  
\$500 worth of property or have an in-  
come of \$250 a year.

Voters for representative are required  
to be male citizens, 21 years old and of  
one year's residence in the territory,  
have registered, to have paid all taxes  
due the government and to be "able  
understandingly to speak, read and  
write the English or Hawaiian lan-  
guage."

To be qualified to vote for senators,  
a person must possess all the qualifications  
and be subject to all the conditions re-  
quired for voters for representatives,  
and, in addition, own in his own right  
real property worth \$1,000, upon which  
valuation legal taxes shall have been  
paid for the year preceding that in  
which he offers to register, or shall have  
received a money income of not less  
than \$500 during the previous year.

The bill provides for the election of a  
delegate to the house of representatives  
in congress by the voters qualified to  
vote for representatives in the legisla-  
ture, this delegate to possess the same  
powers and privileges now accorded to  
other delegates in congress.

The governor is to appoint a chief  
justice and two associate justices of the  
supreme court, the judges of the circuit  
court and other officers, whose salaries  
exceed \$2,000 per annum.

The governor is to possess the veto  
power, but his veto may be overridden  
by a two-thirds vote of both houses of  
the legislature.

Foreign goods and articles imported  
into the islands after July 7, 1898, if  
afterwards brought into the United  
States, to pay the same duties charged  
upon like articles when imported from  
any foreign country.

The bill provides that the constitu-  
tion and laws of the United States,  
locally applicable, shall have the same  
force and effect in the territory of Ha-  
waii as elsewhere in the United States.

## AGAINST EXPANSION.

A Joint Resolution Introduced In the  
Senate by Vest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The first note  
of the anti-expansionists was sounded  
in the senate by Senator Vest (Mo.),  
who introduced the following joint resolu-  
tion:

That under the constitution of the United  
States no power is given to the federal govern-  
ment to acquire territory to be held and gov-  
erned permanently as colonies.

The colonial system of European nations can  
not be established under our present constitu-  
tion, but all territory acquired by the govern-  
ment, except such small amounts as may be ne-  
cessary for coaling stations, correction of  
boundaries and similar governmental pur-  
poses, must be acquired and governed with  
the purpose of ultimately organizing such ter-  
ritory into states suitable for admission into  
the Union.

A brief discussion of the navigation  
laws was precipitated by the considera-  
tion of a bill amending those laws by  
the addition of a provision that foreign-  
built vessels be wrecked in the United  
States, purchased by citizens of this  
country and repaired to the extent of  
three-fourths of their value, shall be  
subject to taxation if they engage sub-  
sequently in the coastwise trade of the  
United States. The bill was made a  
special order for next Monday.

## UNFAIR TO THE JUDGE.

### Cleveland Bar Association Re- port May Be Tabled.

#### DELENBAUGH HAD NO CHANCE.

Not on Trial and Not Given Chance to  
Defend Himself—Friends of Burke Also  
In Favor of So Ending the Verdict.  
Comes Up Next Saturday.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 7.—It now seems  
very probable that the report of the  
trial committee of the Cleveland Bar  
association, in the disbarment proceed-  
ings against State Senator Burke,  
will be tabled indefinitely at the meeting  
of the association next Saturday. It is  
said the friends of both Senator Burke  
and Judge Deilenbaugh are in favor of  
disposing of the verdict in that manner.  
It is claimed by many leading attor-  
neys that the report is obviously unfair  
so far as it relates to Deilenbaugh, inas-  
much as the judge was not on trial and  
was not given an opportunity to defend  
himself at the hearing.

#### Ordered Books Produced.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 7.—The supreme  
court handed down its decision in the  
contempt case brought by the attorney  
general against the officials of the  
Standard Oil company for refusing to  
produce their books at the recent in-  
vestigation of the alleged violation of  
the orders of the supreme court by the  
trust. The court orders the books pro-  
duced, but says nothing about the con-  
tempt features.

#### The Otis Law Sustained.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 7.—The supreme  
court sustained the Otis law, under  
which a Republican board of city af-  
fairs was ousted in Cincinnati and a bi-  
partisan board appointed in its place by  
a Democratic mayor.

#### Dr. Barrows President of Oberlin.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The Rev. Dr. John  
Henry Barrows, former pastor of the  
First Presbyterian church, has accepted  
the presidency of Oberlin university.

## INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

General Miles Handed His Bill to Alger.  
General and Lieutenant Gen-  
eral Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The measure  
which will serve as the basis for the  
legislation of congress this session look-  
ing to the increase and remodeling of  
the regular United States army has  
been completed by the commanding  
general of the army and was handed by  
him to Secretary Alger, who will trans-  
mit it to congress, probably through  
the chairman of the house committee  
on military affairs, Representative Hull,  
after he had an opportunity to make  
any changes that he may deem desir-  
able.

The explanation of the broad general  
principles of the bill (one feature of  
which provides for the creation of three  
new generals, a general and two lieuten-  
ant generals of the army, in accordance  
with the practice of modern military  
nations) is disclosed in a letter, written  
by General Miles to Secretary Alger, in  
which he said in part:

"I have the honor to submit herewith  
the draft of a bill for the reorganization  
of the United States army based on a  
strength of one soldier to 1,000 of the  
population of the United States and  
two soldiers to 1,000 of the population  
in the dependent colonies—approximately  
100,000.

"The proportion of artillery, cavalry  
and infantry is in accordance with the  
immediate necessities of the United  
States.

"We have 4,600 miles of coast, with  
27 principal harbors, where are located  
millions of people and property of al-  
most incalculable value. That they  
should properly be defended is demand-  
ed by every consideration of prudence  
and good administration. In addition  
to this we have the important harbors  
in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines  
to defend, requiring a large force of ar-  
tillery.

"The organization recommended is  
such as to give rank in proportion to  
the important duties and great responsi-  
bilities required of the different officers  
in our service, and is similar to the or-  
ganization which has been found most  
efficient in the armies of all other civil-  
ized nations, and also to that which  
was found to be most effective in the  
confederate army between the years  
1861-1865. A similar organization has  
been recommended by General Sher-  
man and Lieutenant General Schofield."

The full text of the bill is given out  
for publication and makes about 3,000  
words.

## TENTH COMING HOME.

Acheson Secured a Promise From Ad-  
jutant General Corbin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative  
Acheson visited the war department  
and urged that the Tenth Pennsylvania  
regiment, now at Manila, be mustered  
out of the service. Adjutant General  
Corbin promised that this should be  
done and stated that orders would be is-  
sued in January.

The members of the regiment are  
anxious that the return trip from Ma-  
nila shall be via the Suez canal and the  
Mediterranean sea, so that they will  
thereby have gone around the globe.  
Mr. Acheson will endeavor to have their  
desires gratified as soon as the muster-  
ing out orders are issued.

#### Dewey's Handwriting Brings \$10.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., Dec. 7.—At a  
meeting of the Red Cross a net earning  
of \$200 was announced from the car-  
nival. An envelope addressed to the  
widow of Jesse Noyes of Company E by  
Admiral Dewey was sold for \$10. A  
meeting to determine upon a site for the  
new hospital was held.

## ENGLISH COMMENT.

British Papers Didn't Like the Pres-  
ident's Allusion to the Nica-  
ragua Canal.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The afternoon news-  
papers here expressed dissatisfaction at  
President McKinley's message to con-  
gress with the exception of the allusion to  
the Nicaragua canal which, to the  
minds of the editors, does not show suf-  
ficient appreciation of British treaty  
rights.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "In  
language of studied moderation, but  
which leaves no room to doubt its mean-  
ing, the president foreshadows the  
final determination of the government  
to stand by the policy of the 'open door'  
in the east. That declaration brings  
the United States in line with us, if  
ever the time comes to speak with en-  
emies in the 'open door' way."

The St. James' Gazette says: "The  
message will be read with pleasure.  
The president faces new issues in a  
broad-minded way and suggests the  
solution of their problems on large and  
generous lines."

The St. James' Gazette reads the Nica-  
ragua and friendly relations with Great  
Britain sentences of the message to-  
gether and draws the inference there-  
from that President McKinley recog-  
nizes the binding character of the Clay-  
ton-Bulwer treaty.

#### LITTLE RESPONSE TO BRITAIN.

French Paper So Thinks of Message.  
Likely to Stay in Cuba.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Liberte, referring  
to President McKinley's message to  
congress, says in part:

"The American republic, which has  
hitherto been voluntarily isolated, enters  
with wings fully outspread into the  
concert of the powers and intends  
henceforth to be heard and will make  
its intentions felt wherever it seems  
good to it."

The Journal Des Debats welcomes  
President McKinley's hope that a  
Franco-American understanding will  
shortly be reached "as evidence of the  
friendship which was doubtless pro-  
moted by the important role recently  
played by the French ambassador at  
Washington."

The Temps says as regards Cuba, it  
may be remarked that the president's  
declaration is absolutely identical with  
the declaration of Great Britain when  
that country entered Egypt and where  
she still remains.

The most important point of the mes-  
sage, according to The Journal Des  
Debats, is the fact that Great Britain's  
warm words of fraternization are not  
loudly echoed in it.

#### NOT UNPLEASING TO GERMANS.

McKinley's Message Discussed by Berlin  
Newspapers.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The National Zeit-  
ung, touching on President McKinley's  
message to congress, says:

"The message generally is couched in  
moderate terms, and does not indicate  
an anticipated intention to force an en-  
try into international politics."

The Vossische Zeitung expresses it-  
self as being disappointed at not finding  
in the message the program of the  
"newly initiated colonial policy."

The Tagblatt points out the contrast  
between the president's message and the  
"prolific demonstrations of the  
British sentiment," and says the mes-  
sage "only cursorily refers to the Anglo-  
American understanding."

#### AN AFFRONT TO SPAIN.

So a Semi-Official Madrid Paper Said of  
McKinley's Message.

MADRID, Dec. 7.—The semi-official  
Liberal regards President McKinley's  
message as "an additional affront by a  
discontented conqueror," and adds:

"The whole country will protest  
against the repetition of the calamity  
in regard to the Maine."

#### HARBOR MINE BLEW UP.

Four Men Were Killed at Fort Inde-  
pendence, Boston Harbor.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Four men were  
killed and several seriously injured at  
Fort Independence, on Castle island, in  
Boston harbor, by the explosion of a  
mine which had been removed from the  
channel by a diver. The dead:

Sergeant Morris McGrath.  
Hiram Vaughn.  
Private Brennan, a diver.

Ryan, a citizen.

The men were engaged in carting the  
mine from the shore to the interior of  
the island. The road was unusually  
smooth, having been constructed with  
a view to the necessity of care in trans-  
porting explosive material. Suddenly  
and without warning the mine burst.  
The horse and cart and the three men  
were blown to fragments. Sergeant  
McGrath was standing fully 20 feet  
away. He was instantly killed by the  
explosion. His body does not bear a  
mark of any sort.

Not a fragment of the other men or  
clothing could be found.

#### KILLED IN AN ELEVATOR.

Director of an Insurance Company Dead  
and Other Injured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—An accident to  
the elevator in the 11 story building at  
Pine and William streets, occupied by  
the United States Fire Insurance com-  
pany, resulted in the death of Walter  
Hayden Griffin, secretary and director  
of the company.

Thomas W. Caldwell of Morristown,  
N. J., also a director of the company,  
received a comp and fracture of the  
skull and is not expected to live.

George H. Smith, head of the firm of  
Smith & Hicks, fire underwriters, was  
injured about the head and body.

The cables snapped and the counter-  
weights, half a dozen in number and  
weighing from 60 to 70



## HOWELL PROTESTS.

Against Being Favored of Fortune Because He Attended the Jubilee Ball.

Howell Van Rensselaer Gibson entered the room carefully and sat down in the dimmest, most obscure corner. "What does this sudden attack of shyness mean?" inquired the girl as she peered around for her visitor. "Why aren't you in the glare of day and requesting a searchlight in addition?"

"Oh, I'm just tired, that's all," said Howell, wearily. "I haven't got over it yet. You know I went to the jubilee ball!"

"Lucky man!" sighed the girl, who stayed at home. "I had to refuse an invitation because I've overdrawn my allowance and couldn't afford a new gown. A man is so fortunate because—"

"That's just it!" cried Howell, jumping up and waving the air in sudden revivification. "Never again get off that old saw about a man being a favored of fortune because all he has to do to be a society leaçon is to blow \$100 for a dress suit and wear it five years with a clear conscience, while a girl has to have a new frock for every party. It's all wrong and I'm a living proof. I defy any girl to have more troubles with ten party gowns than a man has with one dress suit. The old



He Sat Down in an Obscure Corner.

thing gives you heart disease every time you see a moth miller and you plunge frantically into the closet and drag it out to see if enough of it is left to wear. Jack Kirbystone went to the ball, too, and he clung to one corner like a limpet. He said he was afraid to move around much. You see, he had not had his suit on for two months and when he got it out the afternoon before the ball he found the moths had taken neat little lunches down the front of the trousers. Of course, the vandals skirmished around and selected the very place where it would show most. Jack was crazy, but he sent the trousers with a rush order to the tailor, who was a genius, and he fixed the holes—stuck court-plaster under them, I guess, or putted them up and rubbed shoe blacking over them. Anyhow, he did a good job, but Jack was in agony for fear the plaster would come loose and the eastern papers would note that "Chicago society men were wearing black-and-white polka-dotted trousers with full dress. Then, as for me—"

"What happened to you?" asked the girl, sympathetically. She had no idea men had so many woes.

"I got fat," Howell said, tersely, "and my dress coat didn't grow to match me. When a 180-pound man tries to get into a coat built on 150-pound lines there's likely to be serious difficulties. I simply had to get into it, for there was a girl in a white satin gown waiting for me a mile away, and I knew I must go if I had to wear a tennis suit. Say, but there was wild excitement in the Gibson household. We had a family consultation, for it was a desperate case and needed quick thinking. Mother held one sleeve of the coat while I cautiously delved into the other; my sister danced around and shrieked every time that fatal cracking noise came. It came every time I progressed an inch into the coat. I held my breath and tried to cave in my shoulders as much as possible and I gasped in terror at the thought of what would happen to me at the hands of that girl a mile away if the coat should split. But there was a final mad heave and struggle and I was in. You've seen the Thanksgiving turkey when it comes on the table? Well, I looked like that. I had to hold my arms out like a grand opera tenor when he stands on his tiptoes and takes a high note. And I had to keep it up all evening. Also I had to speak in a low, cultured tone of voice, for I didn't dare breathe deeply enough to make a noise. I think my voice made quite an impression on that girl. I couldn't mop my forehead when I got warm and I had to bribe the attendant to put my hat on for me when I started home. And when I got home—"

Howell paused tragically the light of martyrdom in his eyes.

"Yes?" suggested the listener, breathlessly.

"I had to call my mother up at three o'clock a. m. to drag me out of that coat. And my arms are still paralyzed from the armhole seams which cut into me worse than any machete. All this for fashion, for style!" Howell ended in huge disgust.

"And for the girl in white satin," supplied his hostess, slyly.

"Well, yes, maybe," admitted Howell generously.

## Polemical.

"Why do we ask God for our daily bread when mamma gives us that?" asked little Ethel.

"Oh, there's got to be just so much red tape," answered little Ethel.

The reader will possibly be assisted to an understanding of these remarks when he is assured that there are no such persons as little Ethel and little Cutbert.

## ADVISE OF AN EX-REBEL.

Hog Eye Township Society Cautioned Against the Razor.

It was a merry party of young mountaineers that halted in front of old man Hatfield's house.

"Come out, Uncle Jake!" they shouted.

The little half window upstairs was raised cautiously, and the moon shone brightly on the bald head of the old man who thus responded to the vociferous summons.

"What is it, boys?" asked the householder in a hearty voice.

"We're going over to Bill Hardy's to hold a dance. We want everybody to fine with us. Come along," replied Thad Thatcher, the spokesman for the crowd.

"I'm glad to see that the youth and beauty of Hog Eye Township has resolved that the giddy swirl of social affairs shall be resumed," replied Uncle Jake. "It is affairs of this kind that teach us politeness, decorum and all the social graces. They rub off our rough and uncultivated ways. But, boys, I'm afeared I can't fine you. I'm going to step out and let you young fellows have a show. I'm no good no more for social affairs."

"Why not, Uncle Jake?" chorused the crowd.

"Boys," said the old man sadly, "I shore am a wallflower in social affairs. It is old age does it. My liquor does me no good now, and I'd be exasperating sober while all the rest of you was bilin'. No, I'm no good in society no more. I'm old and stiff and before I could pull my gun there isn't one among you but would have me performed promiscuously and forever after gun shy."

"No, boys, go and enjoy yourselves. The old man participates no more in the social affairs of the select swell circles that hitherto he has graced."

"But, boys," and here the old man's voice grew pathetic as he pleaded, "remember your social standing. Never draw a razor on anybody at a ball or party. The razor is the nigger weapon. Remember you are from Hog Eye Township. Use a gun and be always the gentleman!"

And with these words the superannuated glass of fashion and mould of form of that part of West Virginia closed down the window with a gentle bang.

## Saved in Time.

The following story is commonly related as true in France. Old Harpagon was fast approaching his end. His sufferings were very great, but he comforted himself with the thought that as he could not eat there was so much saved, at any rate.

"Well, doctor," he said, in a feeble voice, "how long have I yet to live?"

"Only half an hour. Would you like me to send for somebody—a clergyman for instance?"

Harpagon was silent for a few moments; he passed his hand over his chin, bristling with a grizzly beard of several days' growth, when a sudden thought struck him, and turning to the doctor, he gasped excitedly:

"Quick, send for—a doctor!"

The barber soon afterwards arrived with his shaving tackle.

Harpagon, whose voice was getting weaker, asked him: "You—charge—two pence—for shaving?"

"That's the price," was the answer.

"And—how much—is it—for shaving—a corpse?"

The barber paused a moment and then said, "Five shillings."

"Then—shave—me—quickly," stammered old Harpagon, casting a feverish glance at the watch which the doctor still held in his hand.

He was too feeble to utter another word, but the doctor understood the mute appeal, and said:

"Fifteen minutes more!"

A smile of satisfaction stole over the features of the patient. The barber set to work, and in a very short time finished his task, notwithstanding the nervous twitches that distorted the face of the dying man. When the operation was over, old Harpagon uttered a sigh of relief and was heard to whisper:

"That's a good thing—four shillings—and tenpence—saved!" and he breathed his last.—Tit Bits.

## A Quick-Witted Waitress.

A specimen of clever wit was given by a waitress in a Winter Street restaurant the other day, says the Boston Herald.

A middle-aged woman entered the place, and taking a seat at the counter carefully scrutinized the bill of fare.

She concluded to try an order of ice cream pudding at five cents a plate. After it had been served she looked it over carefully, and calling the waitress back, said:

"Do you call this ice cream pud'ng?"

"Yessum, and it's very nice, too."

"But where is the ice cream?"

"Oh, that's only the name given that peculiar make of pudding; we are making a drive on it. I'm sure you'll like it when you taste it."

"It seems to me that you ought to give the ice cream with it as long as you call it ice cream pudding."

"We don't give cottages with cottage pudding," quickly replied the witty waitress, which threw the middle-aged woman into a convulsion of laughter, and she ordered a second plate.

## Conversation of Energy.

A young foreigner had recently arrived in London from his native country, and some friends of his family arranged a dinner in his honor. The evening arrived, the guests invited to meet him were assembled, but the young fellow did not appear. A friend called on him the next day and, reminding him that he had accepted the invitation, inquired why he had not been present. His reply was ingenuous. "I was not hungry," he said.—Tit Bits.

## ALL IN THE CURRENT

But the Passengers Were Disgusted and Got Off the Car.

When a Saginaw trolley car gets the "dumps," which sometimes happens with the best regulated system, every man, woman and child aboard gets mad at once. The indignation meeting is generally presided over by a fat man, who is in a hurry to get something. As soon as assured that something is wrong he rises up and shouts at the conductor:

"What's the matter, sir—what's wrong with this car?"

"Current is off," is the reply.

"But what business has the current to be off when I pay for the current being on?"

"Yes, what business?" demand five or six other passengers in chorus.

"I don't run the current," replies the conductor, as he tries to whistle and makes a failure of it.

"But who does sir—who does?" demands the fat man, as he begins to perspire.

"Yes, who runs the old thing?" comes in a shout from all the passengers, and a woman in mourning stands up and adds:

"Some one ought to do something! Are we to be kept here all day? I never ride on this line but what I get caught like this!"

"Same here!" chorus of twenty voices, and the fat man moves a foot nearer the conductor and exclaims:

"Sir, do you realize that every soul on this car has an action for damages against you? Why don't you find out what is wrong with the current?"

"Yes; why don't you find out?" shout the others.

"How can I find out?" answers the conductor, as "that tired feeling" weighs him down.

"If I run a car, then I'd run it, or give up my job," says a young man away up in the front.

"So would I! Yes, you bet I would."

Then the fat man rises up and points his finger at the conductor and says:

"Young man, I'm going to get off, but don't think I shall drop this matter here! No, sir! I shall put down the date, and take the case into court, and if you lose your job, don't blame me."

"And don't blame me!" shouts every passenger, as a rush is made from the car.

When the last one is off the conductor human air, but it is a poor hum. He winks at the motorman, but it is a lame wink. He starts to whistle, only to stop it short, and finally takes a seat on the railing, humps up his back, and decides that suicide is morally and legally right.

## His Doctor.

"We had considerable prognostication," as you might call it, here this mornin' about that ganglin' twelve-year old nephew of mine," remarked the loquacious landlord of the Pettyville tavern. "You see, he stood around for quite a spell with his lip hangin' down while his aunt was bakin' bread, and when she asked him what the matter was he said he'd been thinkin' that if, when he grew to be a man and got married, he should become the father of twins and they should crawl into the oven when nobody was lookin' and go to sleep in there and somebody should build a fire and roast 'em alive, how awful it would be."

"Wa'al, wife came and told us about it here in the office. She was a good deal worked, for she thought it showed that the boy was commencing to see sorrow very early and that this was only the beginning of a long life of woe for him. Women-folks are kinder that way, you know; they 'pear to git genuine pleasure out of lookin' for trouble. There were several gents settin' around and they all expressed their opinions. Professor Switchell, the schoolmaster, said the lad was destined to become a chronic pessimist. Old Ezzy Hornbeak chuckled that in his opinion the boy would turn out to be a prominent Populist. A drummer said that it looked a good deal to him as if he'd be a writer for the comic papers. Several others spoke up, some sayin' that he'd be this and others that he'd be something else."

"Wa'al, gentleman," says I, when they had all got through and it was my turn to take the floor, "he may be any or all of them things later in life for all I know, but I am dead certain what he'll be jest as soon as I can git time to attend to his case. He'll be takin' sulphur and molasses in big, able bodied doses till the fool ideas and other humors are all driven out of his blood."

"That's what I said."

## Doctor Did the Rest.

A Washington lawyer's life is not entirely without agreeable features, although possibly the first syllable of that word is not always spelled f-e-e.

Recently one had as a client a very quiet, unobtrusive young marketman who owned and conducted a market garden somewhere beyond the city limits. It seems that the young fellow had some trouble with his father-in-law, a meddlesome old man who had always imposed on the husbands of his daughters, and after it was over he came to consult the attorney, whom he had known for a long time.

"U-um," said the attorney thoughtfully, after hearing part of the story, "your father-in-law charged you with treating your wife harshly?"

"Yes, sir," was the answer.

"What did you do?"

"To her?"

"No, to him."

"I denied the charge from start to finish and so did she."

"What did he do then?"

"Called me a liar."

"What did you do?"

"Hit him one—just one."

"What did he do then?"

"Nothing sir. The doctors did the rest."

## Home Seekers' Excursion.

At very low rates via Big Four. Tickets will be on sale Nov. 15, Dec 6 and 20, to specified points in Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming. Tickets will be on sale Nov. 15, Dec 6-20, Jan. 3-17, Feb. 7-21, March 7-21, April 4-18, specified points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia. For full information and ticket rates, limits, routes, etc., call on agents Big Four Route, or address the undersigned. E. O. McCormick, Pass. Traffic Mgr., Warren J. Lynch, Asst. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Art., Cincinnati.

Patrons of Husbandry Ohio Grange New Philadelphia, Ohio, December 13th and 15th, 1898

Half rates via "Big Four" tickets will be good going only on December 12 and 13, 1898. Returning, tickets will be good leaving New Philadelphia to and including December 17, 1898. For tickets and full information call on any ticket agent of the Big Four Route, or address the undersigned. E. O. McCormick, Pass. Traffic Mgr.

## Good Winter Reading.

For farmers in the Eastern states now being distributed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, free of charge to those who will send their address to H. F. Hunter, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, Room 565, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago. The finely illustrated pamphlet "The Sunshine State," and other publications of interest to all seeking new homes in the most fertile section of the West will serve to entertain and instruct every farmer during the long evenings of the winter months. Remember, there is no charge—address as above.

## Go South This Winter.

For the present winter season the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has improved its already nearly perfect through service of Pullman vestibule sleeping cars and elegant day coaches from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago, to Mobile, New Orleans and the Gulf Coast, Thomasville, Ga., Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tampa, Palm Beach and other points in Florida. Perfect connection will be made with steamship lines for Cuba, Porto Rico, Nassau and West Indian ports. Tourist and home-seekers excursion tickets on sale at low rates. Write C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

## One Way Settlers' Rates via Big Four.

To specified points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana and Virginia. Tickets will be on sale, Nov. 15, Dec. 6-27, 1898, Jan. 3-17, Feb. 7-21, March 7-21, April 4-18, 1899. For full information and tickets, call on agents Big Four Route, or address the undersigned. E. O. McCormick, Pass. Traffic Mgr., Warren J. Lynch, Asst. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Art., Cincinnati.

## Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions.

On October 18, November 1, 13, December 7 and 20, the North-Western Line will sell home-seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits, to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to C. Traver or Frank Irish, 507 Smithfield street (Park Building), Pittsburgh, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

## California in Three Days.

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Lines. The Overland Limited leaves Chicago daily at 6:30 p. m., reaches San Francisco 8:45 the next evening, and Los Angeles 1:20 next afternoon. The equipment of this train is new and thoroughly modern, as is that of the Pacific Express, which leaves Chicago daily at 10:30 p. m. and reaches San Francisco at 9:45 the fourth morning. For rates and other information ask your nearest ticket agent or write: C. Traver or Frank Irish, 507 Smithfield street, (Park Building) Pittsburgh, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

## An Unparalleled Time Record.

Was made every day during the period of the Omaha Exposition by the trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway on its Chicago & Omaha Short Line.

Although its trains hauled from ten to thirteen well filled sleeping cars and coaches each night, yet schedule time of arrival at Omaha and at Chicago was an accomplished fact—a record to be proud of, and which has resulted in establishing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in the minds of the traveling community as the shortest, best and most reliable route from Chicago to Omaha as well as to California.

All coupon ticket agents sell tickets via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. For information regarding the line address E. G. Hayden, Traveling Passenger Agent, 131 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.

There is a Class of People

who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called Grain-o, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 4 c. as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for Grain-o.

In its advanced and chronic form a cold in the head is known as Nasal Catarrh and is the recognized source of other diseases.

Having stood the test of continued successful use, Ely's Cream Balm is recognized as a specific for membranous diseases in the nasal passages, and you make a great mistake in not resorting to this treatment in your own case. To test it a trial size for 10 cents or the large for 50 cents is mailed by Ely Brothers, 86 Warren Street, New York. Druggists keep it.

## Now is the time to subscribe.

A Healing Touch

that quickly and permanently cures all diseases is the touch that applies

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

Pure blood, with all the advantages of health, vigor and vitality is produced by

HEISKELL'S Blood & Liver Pills

Fill, 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Heiskell, 411 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Now is the time to subscribe.

## HAVE YOU EVER USED A POROUS PLASTER?

Perhaps you have and it hasn't benefited you—or perhaps it has spread on your skin and stuck to your underclothing and made itself generally nasty.

## Allcock's POROUS PLASTERS

never do this, but imitations generally do.

Insist upon having Allcock's and you will get the best and original and the one on the reputation of which others trade.

Don't be fooled. Allcock's always give satisfaction and none of the imitations do.

## Dr. H. Lester Kutchin

EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON.

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this country every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.



DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

## CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats no acute diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most often cures. Dr. Kutchin has treated over 25,000 cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which have been given up as incurable, some to be blind, others deaf, and a large number to be invalids for life. How low they see and hear, and many are on the verge of insanity. Dr. Kutchin is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the head, face, eye, ear, throat, heart, lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, skin, brain and nervous system. Chicago, Illinois, 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are held at the Medical College of Ohio, and graduating with the highest honors. He was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; he has also traveled extensively for the purpose of the most perfecting himself in the latest medical discoveries, and has been successful in thousands of miles, both by land and sea; expending thousands of dollars in improving every advantage within his reach, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of false modesty the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the numerous suits which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution, inducing nervous debility and premature decay. Dr. Kutchin has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being the most successful of all the celebrated specialists for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have been misled by the false promises of quacks. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and wait, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. Are you afflicted? Your case may now be perfectly curable, but if you defer every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no satisfaction. The present is ours, the future may be too late.

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with their month after month, give poisons and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps enclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. Tape worms removed in from three to five hours without pain or suffering. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

## CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Dec. 22nd, '98

ORRVILLE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22.

Consultation, Examination and Advice, FREE

Return visits made every 28 days

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O.

## PEOPLE READ

The Advertisements in a live NEWSPAPER!

Moral: Advertise in "THE INDEPENDENT"



## A CHINESE ACTOR.

HE HAS BEEN SEEN IN NEW YORK'S CHINESE THEATRE.

A Night at the Choy Ting Quoy Revue is a Fine Artist Harassed by Century Old Traditions—Costumes Are Marvels of Oriental Richness.

It may surprise the unlearned to know that the greatest actor in the world has been making his first American tour, and, furthermore, that he has been playing in New York. You may perhaps not agree with me in the statement that he is the greatest actor in the world, nor shall I quarrel with you if you don't. I take the word of Luk Ling for it, and Luk Ling is a man of much knowledge of the drama. If you wish to see for yourself go down to the Choy Ting Quoy, in Doyers street, New York and sit in judgment upon the merits of Fon Chong Mai. You may not take the same view of it as Luk Ling, for he is a manager, and managers, you know, sometimes look at art through gold rimmed glasses. But you must admit to yourself that Fon Chong Mai is a great actor,



Fon Chong Mai.

Had you gone last week you might have seen the popular tragedy "Son Fong Quon"—that is, you might have seen it in its entirety if you had attended every performance, lasting from six o'clock in the evening until after midnight. This is a condensed version, for Luk Ling, who manages Chinatown's theatre, has absorbed one quality of the American manager—a quality which permits him to take liberties with the works of the great masters to suit the exigencies of the hour.

If Augustin Daly may "adapt" Shakespeare and Rosland, why would we frown upon Luk Ling when he cuts a thirty day play to fit in one week? I had the pleasure of seeing a portion of "Son Fong Quon" one night, and carried away with me a vivid recollection of a gifted actor harassed by century old traditions: of an orchestra reminiscent of a hundred boiler factories rolled into one, and a headache which defied either analysis or cure. You dive into the Chinese theatre, down in Doyers street. You don't walk in, or stroll in, or even drop in, although the latter means of egress is quite possible. Dive is the only word that really fits. You go down a couple of steps off the narrow sidewalk, when you come to the box office. Here you exchange the coin of the realm for a bit of pasteboard bearing queer hieroglyphics, which you present at the door after going down another step. The man who takes your ticket at the door is a white man. If you are so fortunate as to make his acquaintance he may make it very pleasant for you. He will tell you that his name is Fred Delaca, that he is the assistant manager and the only white man employed in the establishment. He is a most amiable young man, and if you strike his fancy he may even arrange it so that you can meet the great actor, Fon Chong Mai.

This is an honor, however, that is not lightly conferred, and you must not expect too much. At any rate, you would have to wait until the end of the performance, for the Chinese actors are by no means free from the superstitions which the members of the profession are prone to. I do not think Fon Chong Mai would hesitate to begin a tour on a Friday, even should it fall upon the thirteenth of the month. I believe he would even walk under a ladder if he were satisfied in his own mind that it wouldn't fall on him. But speak to any one during the course of a performance? Never. The thing is unheard of. It would bring him bad luck. Fon Chong Mai is a tragedian and female impersonator. He has a press agent we should hear great stories of stolen jewels or romantic love affairs, perhaps of milk baths. But they had no press agents eighteen hundred years ago, when "Son Fong Quon" was written, and the play was given exactly as produced on its first night in Canton. The great actor brings over with him an all star company, including two or three Chinese actresses. The amiable Mr. Delaca conducted me to a box in the rear of the house, from which I could see the stage through a cloud of smoke arising from a sea of black hats with serious, yellow faces under them. The box was quite large, and contained in addition to myself a party of sightseers from the avenue, under the escort of "Chuck" Connors, and a rara avis in the person of a communicative Chinaman. I made friends with him at once.

There was a sharp slope down to the queer little stage, but the spectators in the rear of the crowded house sat perched up on the backs of the wooden benches, so as to miss no portion of the play. Occasionally, as the chatter of the intruders from up town became noticeably loud they would glare back and say: "Too muchee talk!" It was for all the world like a box party at the Metropolitan; only it was all so different. But the elements of human nature were identical. The play was

being given "by request," and my friend, the communicative Chinaman, who had seen it many times, told me all about it. His version was corroborated by the versatile Mr. Delaca, who boasts among his numerous accomplishments, the ability to understand Chinese. In "Son Fong Quon" the great actor plays a female part, that of the young wife of a rich old warrior who has gone to fight a neighboring clan. At the time of my arrival he had been absent for two years. His son had also gone to the rescue of his fond father, who was held captive by the enemy. In the meantime the wife, forgetful of her liege lord, falls in love with a rich nobleman. A baby is born to her, and she is in despair of the return of her husband. She was a very lachrymose creature, and twice did she attempt to commit suicide, once by throwing herself into a well, and once by hanging. The child is stolen from her, and in the incidents that follow I gathered a vague idea of a battle in which the victorious son rescues the father, while the unfortunate baby grows up to be a big boy, and is returned to his mother. Just how the martial difficulties are straightened out I could not comprehend, despite the efforts of my communicative Chinese friend. Like most of the Chinese dramas, "Son Fong Quon" is said to be based upon actual historical incidents.

Fon Chong Mai is undeniably an accomplished actor. His art is the most difficult art of the mind, the art of creating an illusion without the aid of stage environments. His pantomime was superb. His impersonation of the false wife moved the audience deeply. His portrayal of the varying moods, even to one who had no idea of what it was all about, conveyed a feeling that here was primitive art. Fancy an Irving or a Mansfield attempting to create an illusion on a perfectly bare stage, with no curtains, no scenery, no footlights, no calcium s, and a maddening orchestra sprawled at the back, punctuating each sentence with the wall of weird string instruments or the deafening clash of great cymbals. Could any English speaking actor interest his audience in a play when a placard, stuck up at the side of the stage, announces that ten years have flown without even the dropping of a curtain? Think you that by walking twice around the stage any actor of your knowledge could create the impression that he had gone on a two day's journey?

I was fortunate in seeing both the attempts at suicide. The first time the unhappy woman personated by Fon Chong Mai attempts to drown herself in the well. Although it looked like a soap box covered with a silken scarf, you knew it was a well, for the old gardener with a horse's tail for a beard had just drawn a bucketful of water from it after much effort. Fon Chong Mai jumped recklessly into the well, but was rescued by the faithful old servant to accompaniment of an outburst from the orchestra. This was a most thrilling moment. I have more than once sat in the top gallery of a Bowery theatre, during the course of some thrilling Western melodrama, in the old days before the gods had assumed the blasé air of the habitual theatre goer, but never have I seen such intensity of interest as was pictured on the faces of that throng of Chinamen. Some had even mounted the very stage itself and stood grouped on the outer edges at either side, without a rebuke from either management or players.

The second attempt at suicide was more elaborate. The preparations were made with due care. A chair was placed in the centre of the stage by an attendant. Propped against this was a long pole, surmounted by something that looked like a feather duster. My friend, the communicative Chinaman, said it was a tree. Then Fon Chong Mai, with much elaborate explanation in pure Cantonese, proceeded to make another attempt to shuffle off this mortal coil. With a long scarf, and aided



A Scene at the Chinese Theatre.

by his wonderful pantomime, the feather duster on the pole became a gibbet. But Woo Falk came to the rescue, and in the melee that followed I turned to my friend the Chinaman for an explanation. "Him cuttee tie down," said that enthusiastic spectator. And I had to be satisfied. Finally the evening's entertainment came to an end, and the Chinamen all left their seats and fled solemnly out of the dingy little theatre to await the following evening, when the thread of the story would be resumed. Just how they knew it was over for the night was something of a puzzle, for as near as I could judge there was no denouement, and certainly there was no curtain to be rung down.

Ole Oleon at the Circus.

Ole Oleon went to the circus the other day and got himself into trouble for assaulting the elephant. "What made you kick him in the shins?" said the judge. "Vell, you see eet vas dis vay. Ay didn't know. Ay take ma voo-man to circus. Ay buy um peanut. Ay see big elephant, Hay got—vot you tank?—hay got two tails. Vell, bynby hay take hay darn tail, hay stale ma peanuts. Ay tell my vife eet ay know which end hay got um head on ay shall break hay darn face. Ay didn't know."

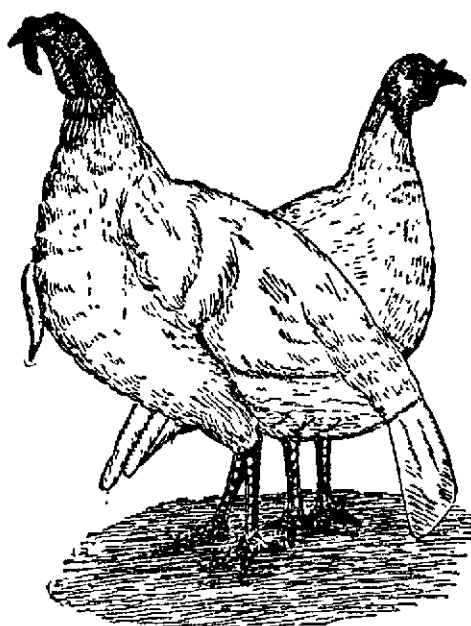
## ORIGIN OF THE TURKEY.

Discovered in America and Was Carried to Europe.

To most everyone the turkey is a familiar object. Those of the city see them in the market; but only to those of the country may their habits, haunts and disposition be known. Perhaps very few farmers and poultry raisers know the history and origin of this useful bird, and how it came by the name it bears.

The domestic turkey, now found in the barnyards of both Europe and America is from the stock of wild turkeys originally inhabiting the forests of North America. There are, however, wild turkeys to be found in Australia and South America, which shows that the turkey is not altogether an American bird. The first turkeys introduced into Europe were taken from the West Indies to Spain early in the sixteenth century, and soon after some were taken to England by merchants who traded with Turkey; and thus, it is supposed, they came by their name. When first introduced into England they were kept in parks as ornaments. But at one time as many as two thousand had accumulated in the Royal Park, of Richmond, and in less than fifty years after their introduction they became so common that every farmer was able to serve them up at the Christmas dinner.

The Brush turkey, which is found in Australia and South America is not so handsome, and requires a warmer climate than the North American turkey. The head is of a reddish color, the body dark and the breast pencilled with white; and they are also provided with strong feet, which they use in gathering together a large heap of leaves and earth in which they bury their eggs to be incubated by the heat of fermentation. As soon as the egg is hatched the chick works its way to the light, where it finds the mother waiting to protect it. Another



White Holland Turkey

er bird belonging to the turkey family is found in Australia, near the coast. Like the Brush turkey, they bury their eggs. They come down to the beach and dig a hole four or five feet deep in the warm sand in which the hen deposits a single egg. When this is covered she returns to the hills for food, sometimes going as far as ten or fifteen miles, and does not return for ten days, when she comes back and lays another egg in the same place, laying as many as seven or eight in a season. These eggs are very large, and are greatly sought for by the natives who come in great numbers in search of them. After the eggs are deposited in the sand they are no longer cared for by the mother. The egg is hatched by the warm sand, and the chick must work its way to the surface and take care of itself.

The white turkeys which make such an elegant appearance are by some mistaken for a different breed. They are, however, only of the common kind. It often happens that pure white turkeys are hatched from both the wild and domestic breeds.

Skilful breeding of these white "sports" has by the means of making what are sometimes termed White Holland turkeys.—Stephen Walsh.

## About Feeding a Hen.

Who knows how to feed a hen to the best advantage? asks the Rural New Yorker. Don't all speak at once, because each one will probably have a different tale to tell. The proper feeding of poultry seems to be a science of itself. For several good reasons, the general feeding rules worked out for other live stock do not give satisfactory results with poultry. Mr. O. W. Mapes sends this note about his latest chick ration:

"I use stale bread that has been kiln-dried, mixed with pot cheese for the first two or three weeks, followed by cracked wheat and pot cheese, and later by cracked corn and pot cheese or meat scrap. The kiln-dried bread has to be soaked before using. If you wish to hear the mother hen call her family with that assurance in her tone that indicates that she has found just what they need, throw her down some of this bread and cheese, particularly if it is made from a graham loaf."

Bread and cheese are good enough for any hen. There are lots of eggs in baker's refuse; but to do their best, we think hens should have a certain amount of animal food.

## The Ugly Duckling.

Patrolman Bart Welsh, of the Manayunk district, is the owner of a strange freak of nature in the shape of a white duckling, with the feet of a chicken. The duckling is one of a brood of twelve, and is the only one of the brood that is afflicted in this way. The unfortunate bird meets with many mishaps and tribulations through his efforts to enjoy himself after the manner of his little sisters and brothers. He takes to the water naturally, but his feet not being built for that purpose, he has narrowly escaped drowning on several occasions. On the other hand his misfortune ceases to be a misfortune when feeding time comes, for his chicken feet are admirably adapted to the work of scratching for worms and the like.—Philadelphia Record.

## Incubators and Hens a Success.

Incubators are a success; men are a failure—sometimes. The wooden hen is becoming more popular every year for hatching purposes. Hens cannot be superseded for the specialty of laying the eggs. The Rhode Island inventor is not in it to any great depth with his artificial eggs, which existed, by the way both the inventor and the eggs, only in the \$20-a-week imagination of a New York reporter.—Texas Farm and Ranch

## Crippled by Rheumatism.

Those who have Rheumatism find themselves growing steadily worse all the while. One reason of this is that the remedies prescribed by the doctors contain mercury and potash, which ultimately intensify the disease by causing the joints to swell and stiffen, producing a severe aching of the bones. S. S. S. has been curing Rheumatism for twenty years—even the worst cases which seemed almost incurable.

Capt. O. E. Hughes, the popular railroad conductor, of Columbia, S. C., had an experience with Rheumatism which convinced him that there is only one cure for that painful disease. He says: "I was a great sufferer from muscular Rheumatism for two years. I could get no permanent relief from any medicine prescribed by my physician. I took about a dozen bottles of your S. S. S., and now I am as well as I ever was in my life. I am sure that your medicine cured me, and I would recommend it to anyone suffering from any blood disease."



Everybody knows that Rheumatism is a diseased state of the blood, and only a blood remedy is the only proper treatment, but a remedy containing potash and mercury only aggravates the trouble.

## S. S. S. For The Blood

being Purely Vegetable, goes direct to the very cause of the disease and a permanent cure always results. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury or other dangerous minerals.

Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

*Quiff College*  
Gives a special kind of Broad-winning Education.  
FOR CIRCULARS ADDRESS  
P. L. LEPP, BOX 214, Fifth Avenue,  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

## DON'T GET GAY

and foolish at once, and pay a merchant tailor \$25.00 for an Overcoat that we can and will sell you for \$15.00, and the same is true when it comes to buying a suit. Our clothing is of the fashionable kind—has that something about them that stamps them at once as being the correct thing.

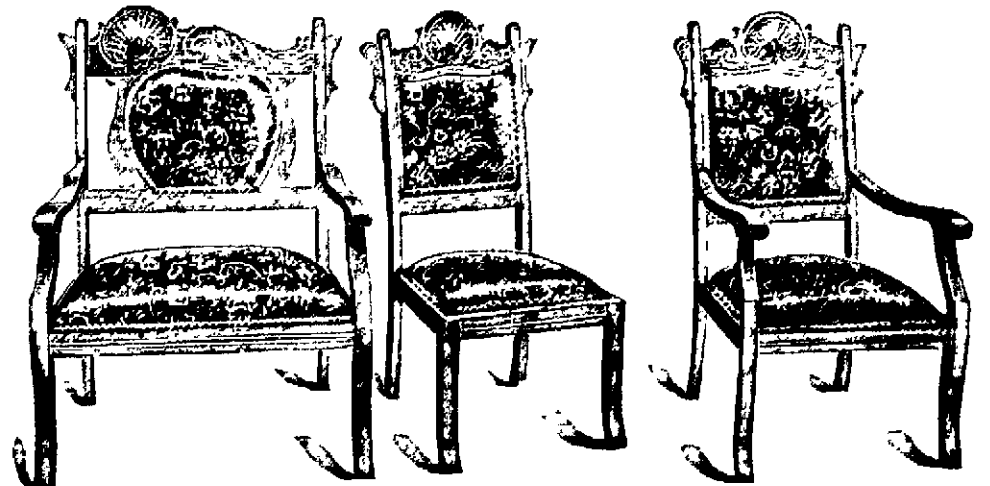
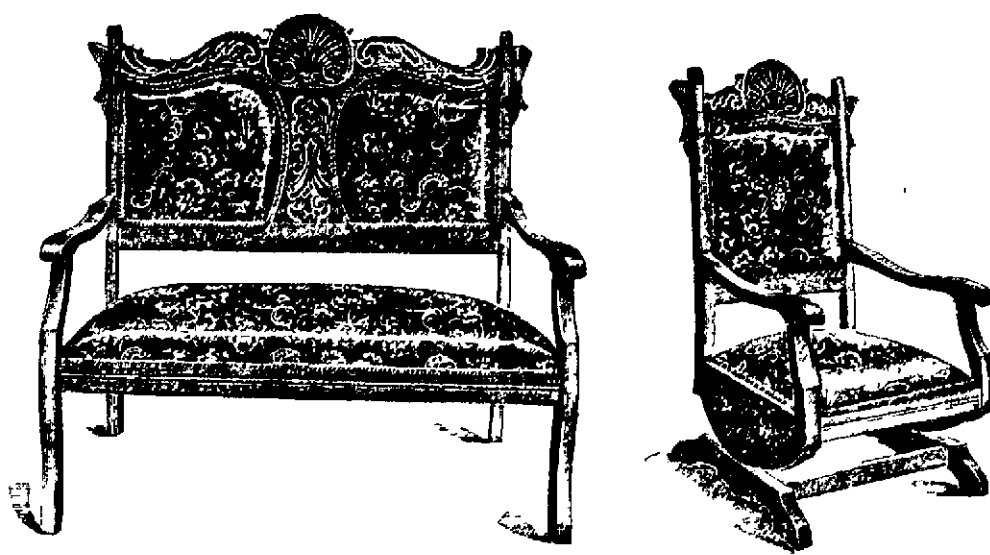
Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats at all Prices.

In all the fashionable weaves of cloth. Children's Reefers, \$2.00; Children's Box Overcoats at 2.98. Men's Mackintoshes, at \$1.98, a double texture coat and a big bargain.

Whitman, Cash Clothier and Furnisher.

## Holiday Announcement

We are working night and day this week unpacking Holiday Goods. A great many are now ready for inspection. By Saturday, the 10th, we expect to be able to show the LARGEST and most substantial line of Holiday Presents ever offered the buying public. This week very low prices will be the rule. Parlor Suites, Bedroom Suites, Sideboards, Dining Tables, Couches, Heating Stoves, at Factory Cost



5-piece Parlor Suite, etc. Yours for \$17.50.

Big Bargains This Week!

Big Bargains This Week!

**Benedict's White Palace!**

63-65 South Erie Street, Massillon, O.

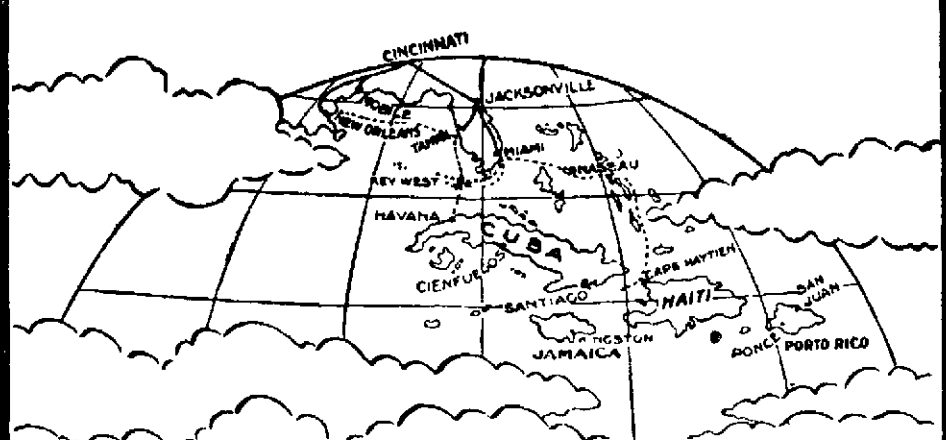
**PISO'S**  
For  
**Consumption**  
**CURE**

I have been taking PISO's Cure for Consumption since 1883, for Coughs and Colds. I had an attack of LaGrippe in 1890, and have had others since. In the Winter of 1896-7, I had a spell of Bronchitis, lasting all winter, and leaving a troublesome cough, until I again tried PISO's Cure, which relieved me.—Mrs. M. B. SMALLEY, Colorado Springs, Colo., August 19, 1898.

PISO'S CURE FOR  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use  
in time. Sold by druggists.  
CONSUMPTION

The Pico Company, Warren, Pa.

## Cincinnati Florida &amp; Havana



## The Wheels of Progress

are turning rapidly toward the tropical islands on our southeastern coast. The people are interested in hearing about these islands, their wealth, the condition of their inhabitants as to education and civilization; and, not least of all, in the question of how to get to them. How long the journey is, and the cost of it.

The Queen & Crescent Route, with its superb rail and steamer connections forms a route which is over a hundred miles the shortest to these parts from Cincinnati and the North. New rail and steamer service goes into effect about December 1st known as the CINCINNATI, FLORIDA AND HAVANA LIMITED. Shortens the time about 24 hours. Elegant service.

Tickets on sale at greatly reduced rates, from all points north, through to Havana, including transfers, meals and berths on steamers, etc. Particulars to you free if you will write to

W. W. DUNNAYANT, Trav. Passgr. Agt., Cleveland, O., or to  
W. C. RINEARSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Cincinnati.

Interested in the South? Send 10 cts. stamps to W. C. Rinearson, G.P.A., for monthly paper, 1 yr.



## THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
88 N. Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1853.  
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.  
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1890.LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 5.  
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON  
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-  
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),  
and Bert Hankin's News stand in  
North Mill street.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1898.

Figures which have been published recently by the bureau which deals with the mercantile marines of the world, shows that sailing vessels are not going out of business with the rapidity of which we are told, but that the tonnage is being maintained by the substitution of large for small vessels. The report also shows that the United States is second only to England in sailing craft tonnage.

The announcement made last night regarding the proposed issue of what is to be known as THE SUNDAY MORNING INDEPENDENT, has given rise to much favorable comment. The need of a reliable Sunday home paper has been felt in Massillon for some time. It will be the aim of THE INDEPENDENT management to furnish just such a paper, maintaining in all respects the reputation it has borne for more than thirty years throughout the city and vicinity.

In his London letter to Harper's Weekly, Arnold White gives a clear view of the straits to which the French republic has been reduced by pursuing toward England a policy of nagging. "In respect to Germany," he says, "the French republic may be said to have been continuously a policy of nagging. But Germany is so near, so imminent, that France has not ventured to convert her policy of nagging into a policy of active nagging in respect to Germany. She has taken a vicarious revenge upon the hereditary foe, and has nagged perfidious Albion with increasing frequency and point ever since England went in alone, after France had declined to go in with her, to do some very good housecleaning in Egypt."

Public interest, which up to this time has been centered in the negotiations between the American and Spanish commissioners, can now be turned to the deliberations of congress upon which will rest the great responsibility of ratifying or rejecting the treaty of peace. According to the latest dispatches from Washington there is nothing to justify news from Paris to the effect that a hitch has occurred in the peace negotiations which might interfere with a satisfactory adjustment of the matters concerned. All the great questions covered in the protocol of August 12th have been settled, and what remains, such as the purchase by this government of one of the Carolines, cannot affect general results. There are other matters which the administration is anxious to have disposed of, but these need not necessarily interfere with the signing of the treaty.

The President's message, prepared at a time when the greatest problems which have ever come before the American people are waiting to be solved, and presented to a congress upon which will rest the responsibility of dealing with some of the issues which will affect the destiny of millions, has not fallen short of the expectations of the people. The story of the war with its wonderful achievements and glorious victories was never presented with greater force than as told by the commander-in-chief of the nation's forces in his review of the events of the past year, and the great questions arising from the expansion of our possessions are touched upon in a manner which shows the continued wisdom of a statesmanship for whose creation every American has reasons to be thankful. The President's attitude regarding the issues growing out of the war as outlined in his message is, of course, among its most interesting features, the most important point in this connection being contained in the fact that he throws the responsibility for a colonial policy upon Congress. This does not mean that he is unwilling to take the responsibility of organizing governments in our new possessions if Congress desires him to do so. He does not wish to force his ideas upon the legislative branch of the government, but when the proper time comes he will stand ready to discharge every obligation entailed by his position and do his part in bringing about the best results of enlightened American legislation.

The fountains of long suppressed oratory welled up in the bosom of Colonel William J. Bryan at Montgomery, Ala., the other day, and brimmed over to the extent of a hundred odd words when the hero of a hundred bloody battles allowed himself to be presented to the state legislature and took the following brief method of informing his audience that his tongue was tied:

"Belong a soldier, I cannot speak to you with the freedom of a civilian. I would speak, if I spoke at all, under limitations that would be unpleasant to me."

What I would desire to say to you as a citizen I could not say as a soldier. I cannot now discuss these things that at present engage the attention of the entire nation. Neither would I care to discuss those things we discussed two years ago, but which are not yet laid away to eternal rest. Neither could I discuss those matters which give as a result of the late war a broad field for speculation."

Could mortal effort to combine eloquence, logic and self control go farther? Being a soldier he could not speak, and under limitations it would be unpleasant for him to speak at all; some things he could not discuss, other things he did not care to discuss, and yet he could succeed in giving a tolerably clear idea of just what he would have said had he not been a martyr to time and circumstance. No wonder that there was "considerable enthusiasm" as Colonel Bryan resumed his seat.

## THE ABSORBING QUESTION.

The great question of the day is the Philippine question and the opinions of prominent men on the subject which will soon absorb the attention of the legislative branch of the government, become of deeper interest as the time for the definite settlement of the matter draws near. That the problem which the nation is now facing is a great one, that grave dangers are before us and that urgent duties are upon us, no thoughtful man is willing to deny, but that confidence, not cowardice should be the spirit of American citizenship today is the verdict of those whose opinions are worth having and whose judgment carries with it the strongest conviction.

At a banquet recently tendered to the postmaster-general, Charles Emory Smith, at the Union League Club, Philadelphia, Mr. Smith said:

"Have we great problems? Are we perplexed about the disposition of the far-off domains where American valor has unfurled the American flag? Who would turn them back to Spain? Who would invite the risks of divided and contentious sovereignty? What then remains but manly acceptance of the responsibilities which have been laid upon us? Never fear the capacity of the American people to deal with these questions. The Anglo-Saxon blood is equal to every emergency, and the American variety is not inferior to any other. We shall not fail of greatness through craven fear of being great. So let us face the present and the future with the serious faith, the high courage, and the indomitable purpose which are worthy of our history and our destiny."

Prof. James B. Thayer, professor of constitutional law at Harvard university, answering a newspaper question as to the right of the United States under the constitution to hold colonies, replied:

"In my judgment, the United States has the same power to acquire and to hold colonies that any nation has. The relation of colonies to the United States will be just what the political department chooses to make it. Natives and residents will not necessarily become citizens of the United States. Their rights can be limited if the political relation of the colonies to the United States be first properly adjusted."

Professor Simeon E. Baldwin, answering the same question as Professor Thayer, remarked:

"In my judgment, the United States can acquire territory by conquest or treaty in any part of the world, and having acquired it can govern by such laws as Congress may see fit to enact, subject only to such restrictions as the constitution has provided."

At the one hundred and thirtieth annual banquet of the chamber of commerce of the state of New York, Attorney General Griggs said:

"I shall not even discuss the question of expansion. I consider it settled. It was settled when the Congress of the United States annexed the Sandwich Islands. An additional settlement was made when Spain ceded to us Porto Rico. An additional bond of settlement was taken when we took an island in the Ladrones. Whether we get any other islands or harbors as a result of the expansion remains to be seen, but whether we do or not, it is only a question of degree."

In conjunction with the utterances of those who are prepared to meet like men the difficulties and responsibilities which are sure to come if the United States is to have its share in the commerce of the world, heard the fearsome protest of Andrew Carnegie against annexation, expansion, or, in one word, progress:

"France, Germany and Russia, as is well known, are opposed to America entering upon possessions in the far East. Those nations combined drove Japan out of Korea; they will drive the United States out of the Philippines, always provided Britain agrees to do what she did with Japan—occupy a neutral position."

After this, and in conclusion, may be quoted the reply of Justice Harlan, of the supreme court, to one of the discouraged, despondent ones who had been telling of the patriotic tremors which assailed his heart at the thought of dangers in store for the nation. "Be of good cheer," said Justice Harlan. "There is at the head of affairs, charged with the responsibility and power of dealing with the questions at issue, one whom every American recognizes and acknowledges as an American through and through."

Albums, toilet sets, perfume cases. Bahney's Book Store.

Our holiday goods are ready for your inspection. Bahney's Book Store.

## PETITIONS FOR DIVORCE.

Two Prominent Stark County  
Farmers Involved.

## EXTREME CRUELTY IS CHARGED.

With a Stick of Stove Wood L. vi Donat Assaults His Wife—He Also Shook a Club at His Son and Threatened to Poison a Colt.

CANTON, Dec. 6.—Lawyer R. W. McCaughey, of Massillon, has filed a petition in court in which Rebecca Donat applies for a divorce and alimony from Levi Donat. They were married January, 1877, and reside near West Brookfield. In the petition it is alleged that the defendant has been guilty of gross neglect and extreme cruelty, and that on November 29, 1898, he cruelly assaulted the plaintiff and attempted to kick her. In July 1898, it is claimed, Mr. Donat assaulted his wife with a stick of stove wood and threatened to kill her. He also threw a stick of wood at his son, Herbert Lee Donat, threatening to kill him, and to poison the latter's colt.

In her second cause of action Mrs. Donat claims that she was compelled to rely upon her own labor in the field, and upon the help of her children for support. She has no personal or real property other than a sewing machine, twenty five chickens and a horse and a buggy given her by her daughter. She says her husband, however, has personal property valued at \$1,000 which he threatens to dispose of to defeat the complainant in obtaining alimony. She desires the court, therefore, to enjoin her husband from disposing of or encumbering any of the property referred to, and also wishes the custody of the minor children. A temporary injunction was allowed this morning.

Mary Hawk has instituted proceedings for a divorce from Lewis P. Hawk, of Lake township. They were married in 1864 and have fourteen children. Cruelty and habitual drunkenness are charged. Mrs. Hawk claiming to have been repeatedly struck by her husband without provocation. She claims the latter owns 140 30-100 acres of land and desires that he be enjoined from disposing of the same. She also requests alimony and the custody of the minor children. A temporary injunction was allowed pending final settlement.

A partition suit has been commenced by Minnie May Culler against Andrew and Josiah Alland and others. The plaintiff avers that she is entitled to one-fifth of the west half of the southeast quarter section in Tuscarawas township and desires her interest set off in severalty. Lawyers Baldwin and Young, of Massillon, filed the petition.

The Hubbard Banking Company began action Monday against the Office Furniture Supply Company, of Canton, to recover a balance of \$131.75 due on a promissory note. A like petition has been filed by the Commercial National bank, of Youngstown, the amount named being \$120.52.

The case of Samuel Katzenstein vs. William H. Morgan, of Alliance, the first on this week's assignment is on trial before Judge McCarty. Suit was brought to recover \$1,500. The money was loaned by Mr. Katzenstein to a man named Ulrich who has since failed. Katzenstein now claims Mr. Morgan verbally agreed to insure payment.

Dr. J. M. Crawford has been appointed administrator of the estate of Ruth A. Tidball, of Minerva. The third partial account has been filed in the guardianship of Joseph and Edward Stemmler, of Massillon. The will of Catharine E. Miller, of Canton, has been filed for probate. The will of Elizabeth Nist, of Canton, has been admitted to probate, and Joseph Nist has been appointed executor. The petition for an increase of the allowance for support of the widow, in the estate of Aaron Alland, of Tuscarawas township, has been continued to December 12.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Alexis E. Moore and Bertha S. Jacobs, of Canton, and John W. Harsh and May Devaux, of Robertsville.

## Imprisonment for Life.

Judge Kohler, of the Summit county common pleas court, on Monday morning overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Edgar Johnson, found guilty of the murder of Oscar Osborne, and the prisoner was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Johnson evinced but little emotion when the sentence was pronounced.

Say "No" when a dealer offers you a substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is nothing "just as good." Get only Hood's.

"Probably no single drug is employed in nervous diseases with effects so markedly beneficial as those of cod-liver oil."

These are the words of an eminent medical teacher.

Another says: "The hypophosphites are generally acknowledged as valuable nerve tonics."

Both these remedies are combined in Scott's Emulsion. Therefore, take it for nervousness, neuralgia, sciatica, insomnia and brain exhaustion.

See and get it, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

## WANTS \$20,000.

The Portland Cement Company Sued for Damages.

CANTON, Dec. 5.—Samuel J. Immel has sued the Diamond Portland Cement Company to recover damages amounting to \$20,000. The plaintiff claims that on June 16, 1898, he was engaged in cutting away a timber which obstructed the passage of a conveyor used by the company. While he was thus engaged the conveyor was started without notice being given him and his left leg and back were badly crushed, the injuries inflicted being permanent. Lawyers H. B. Webber and A. A. Thayer filed the petition.

## BY SLEET AND SNOW.

Telegraph Wires are Broken in  
Various Directions.

## TRAINS LEFT WITHOUT ORDERS.

Greatest Damage Done North and West of the City—No Trains From the West on the W. & L. E. Monday Morning—Telephone Companies Escape Injury.

The severe sleet and snow storm of Sunday and the hard wind Sunday night had a damaging effect on the telegraph service of the various railroads. The accumulation of ice and snow on the wires caused them to break and trains were left in many places without running orders. The greatest damage was done north and west of the city. The W. & L. E. Company suffered most, so far as can be ascertained, no trains having arrived from the west since 5 o'clock Sunday evening. Communications between Massillon and Toledo were entirely cut off this morning, but Wheeling can be reached. The train wires are injured in that direction also, and although the early train departed this morning just how far it can proceed is unknown. The C. & W. wires were down between Medina and Cleveland but traffic was not materially delayed.

The Pennsylvania Company suffered delays both east and west, and the Western Union Telegraph Company's lines were down this morning between Pittsburgh and Crestline and Massillon and Cleveland. The lines were patched up by 9 o'clock, however, and partial service could be given. Repairs are being pushed as rapidly as possible by all companies and will be completed before the day closes. The Bell Telephone Company escaped injury, and the toll service of the Farmers' Company was crippled only by the breaking of the line between Massillon and Wilmos. The postal lines were also slightly damaged. The breaking of the wires is not caused by the wind, linemen say, but by the accumulation of ice and snow thereon, which between long spans becomes too heavy for the wires to bear. Where the span is short a much greater weight can be sustained and there is less danger of the wire giving way.

## NEWS FROM MANILA.

Troops are Becoming Tired of Garrison Duty.

A letter dated October 25 has been received by Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Loeffler from their nephew, Myron Hingeley, now with the United States volunteers in Manila. On the day the letter was written the insurgents had been ordered to break camp and the young man states that a brush was expected. A fight, he said, would be gladly received, for the boys are thoroughly tired of garrison life which makes them lazy. With regard to illness among the troops young Hingeley says sixteen members of his company are in the hospital and that the number is small compared to the other companies on the island.

The men to a man are anxious to get home except the officers who, Hingeley says, have a better thing in Manila than in America. The army fare is denounced as very poor and according to the letter the soldiers are compelled to spend all of their salary money to get wholesome food, which consists chiefly of eggs purchased from the natives. Hingeley says the army is fed mainly on rice, slum-gullion and coffee. Myron Hingeley is a son of J. B. Hingeley, of Minneapolis, and a grandson of J. B. Wert, of Massillon.

## Resolutions of Regret.

The following resolutions have been adopted by Commandery No. 51, Knights of St. John.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite Wisdom to take from our midst our spiritual adviser, the Rev. James Kuhn, be it

Resolved, That although we humbly bow to the Almighty's holy will, the Knights of St. John deeply mourn the loss of a wise counselor and friend, St. Mary's parish, a beloved and cherished pastor, the community an honest man and upright citizen, therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we always keep him in memory and I ever pray for the repose of his soul and further be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for ninety days, a copy of these resolutions spread over our minutes and be published in the Knights of St. John, the Catholic Universe, the Catholic Magazine, the EVENING INDEPENDENT and the Item.

JOHN A. SEILER,  
FRED R. FORSTER,  
WM. CRONE,  
Committee on Resolutions.

## What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called Grain-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about 1/2 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

## THE ANNUAL MEETING.

An Important Session of the  
Pioneer Society.

## CLUB HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORTS

Arrangements Made for a Packer Picnic on January 2, which will be attended by all Members and a Limited Number of Friends—Installation of Officers.

Most of the members of the German Pioneer Society were present at the Monday evening meeting, at which business which comes up but once a year was transacted. The committee, composed of Messrs. Aimer, Fieber and Lucius, which was appointed some time ago to investigate and report upon the feasibility of the town uniting and building and maintaining a \$15,000 club-house, made a partial report and asked for more time. Another month was granted it. Good progress has been made by the committee, and the indications now are that the club-house will soon be something more than a dream. It is understood that every one of the German societies with which the committee conferred endorsed the movement and promised support.

It was also agreed that on Monday, January 2, the annual basket picnic of the German Pioneers should be held in Schott's hall. Each member will be expected to be on hand at any early hour with a load of good things to eat and drink. The families and a limited number of the friends of each member will be invited. The affair will be conducted in the same manner as the summer picnics.

The following officers, elected at the last meeting, were installed: Tobias Schott, president; Anton Kopp, vice president; Herman Foss, secretary; Philip Diefenbacher, corresponding secretary; Christian Schott, treasurer; L. W. Geis, E. Gleitsman, Lorenz Muth, J. P. Geis, Nicholas Schneider, trustees. L. W. Geis was made president of the board of trustees.

## THE CARRIAGE WRECKED.

Its Occupants Miraculously Escape Injury or Death.

While on the road to Massillon Saturday night, a horse owned by William Jacobi, who lives near Richville, frightened at the lights placed along the East Ohio Gas Company's ditch and ran away. The carriage, which was occupied by Mr. Jacobi, his brother, Albert Jacobi, and the latter's two children, the youngest being 2 years of age, was overturned and completely wrecked. The escape of the occupants from serious injury was miraculous for all were thrown heavily to the ground. Both men received bruises on the head which rendered them semi-unconscious for a time, but the children escaped with a few slight scratches. The horse was found in the ditch about a half mile distant and was also uninjured.

## Rural Free Delivery Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The rural free delivery service is to be re-organized by dividing the entire country into districts, with two agents assigned to each for duty. This new arrangement will be without additional expense, and will allow prompt investigation of all applications for the establishment of the rural free delivery service. The agents will also be better able to report upon the services already established relative to their improvement and extension. The first district will comprise the New England states, with New York and New Jersey. The manner in which the rest of the country will be divided is to be announced sometime this week.

## Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Dec. 6, 1898:

LADIES.  
Lutz, Miss Catherine.

MEN.

Bevan, Dan  
Burgoon, C. T. V.  
Burgeon, C. L.  
Dingler, Max  
Dingler, John  
Evans, Joe  
Fetters, Alvin  
Fitzgerald, John  
Greer, Wm. Jr.  
Grovenmiller, John  
Hay, Frank  
Kenton, T. E.  
King, Jos. B.  
Koller, Budd  
Lachlemmerer, Fred  
Leibol, Hiram  
Lind, Ralph  
Magnus, Julian  
Morgan, Elmore  
Moose, Milton H.  
Price, Wm.  
Proctor, Dryfus  
Rasht, John  
Rayman, Mr.  
Raymond, Jas.  
Rice, Yue  
Rose, W. J.  
Slotted, H.  
Smith, Albert  
Sutherland, J.  
Teple, David P.  
Temple, Wallace (2)  
Thompson, Ralph  
Thompson, Hugh  
Wagner, Sam  
Warren, Jas.  
Williams, Bert  
Wingater, H.  
Williams, H.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

## Something for the New Year.

The world-renowned success of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and their continued popularity for near half a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets Hostetter's Almanac. This medical treatise is published by the Hostetter Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., under their own immediate supervision; employing sixty hands in that department. The issue of same for 1899 will be over eleven millions, printed in nine languages. Refer to a copy of it for valuable and interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The Almanac for 1899 can be obtained, free of cost, from druggists and general country-dealers in all parts of the country.

"Pure and Sure."

**Cleveland's**  
BAKING POWDER.

Cooks like it. It's sure to make cake light and dainty.  
Recipe book free. Send stamp and address. Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

SPECIALISTS  
FAILED.

Mrs. C. A. Merrill, of Chetopa, Kans., suffered from a peculiar nervous trouble which baffled the skill of leading specialists. She says: "I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Miles' Nervine. I suffered agonizing pain in left side of my head and I thought it would drive me insane. Specialists in Cincinnati and Kansas City treated me without benefit. Then I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and obtained prompt relief, and finally a permanent cure."

## Dr. Miles' Nervine

is sold by all druggists on guarantee, first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free. Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

## "GEN." COXEY IN PITTSBURG.

Thinks McKinley's Election the Best Thing That Ever Happened.

Citizen J. S. Coxe is making a trip among the eastern steel and iron works, taking orders for his celebrated silica sand, and in the course of a talk with the Pittsburg News said:

"I find on going around to the different big steel and iron works that they are all working full time and many of them over time. It was the best thing this country ever did to elect McKinley president. It is confidence and the stable condition of affairs that is responsible for this timely prosperity. I believe that silver is dead, and that it will play no part in the campaign of 1900. I am in favor of neither gold nor silver coin, but believe that our money system should be established on a paper basis. That will eventually be the money of the country, and then neither the gold nor silver kings will have such a monopoly as they have been enjoying off and on for several generations past."

In answer to the inquiry as to whether he had read the president's message, Mr. Coxe produced a copy of a newspaper from his pocket and said that he intended to read it on the train. He thinks McKinley will be renominated without opposition and that he will prove the formidable candidate in 1900 that he was in 1896.

"The last time I passed through Pittsburg was about three or four months ago," said Mr. Coxe. "It was when Judge W. R. Day was returning to his home in Canton, after he had resigned as secretary of state. The judge was in the same car with me, and I went back to his seat and talked to him for nearly two hours. Among other things that we talked about was the negligence on the part of some of the authorities in properly supplying our troops with provisions. I said to Mr. Day that the press of the country might have had some grounds for ridiculing my Commonwealth army, that I took to Washington, but there was one thing they could not say against me, and that was that they did not get enough to eat."

Mr. Coxe says that in the early part of the spring of 1899, he will begin a stumping tour of the country and will keep it up until the close of the presidential campaign in 1900. When asked as to the manner of his travel and his arrangements, he said: "I will have a special train consisting of a Pullman and two baggage cars. In the baggage cars I will carry several horses and wagons. I will also have a tent of about 1,500 seating capacity. On reaching a town or city I will have the tent erected, and will address the meeting. To use a circus phrase, I will give two performances a day, and will not quit until I have traversed the whole country. I will not campaign for any particular party, but will advocate the use of paper money instead of gold or silver."

## Preparing for Increased Business.

The Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling officials mean to do a big coal business next year and are making preparations with that object in view. Now that the car dump is completed, and shows good signs of being able to handle all the coal the road will furnish, it looks as though the company would have enough cars for the trade. The operation of the dump means that the use of over 200 cars will be saved as it was customary to store the cars of coal awaiting their unloading. Notwithstanding the fact that 200 cars will be saved to ship coal, the company has placed an order for 125 new coal cars with a capacity of thirty tons. This certainly looks like business. —Lorain Herald.

Engraving in the latest improved styles. Bahney's Book Store.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Gertrude Souhalter has returned to school in Cleveland.

Mrs. George Goodhart and daughter are visiting in Cleveland.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. John Walters, in Columbus street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nicewander, in Jarvis avenue, a daughter.

Louis and Henry Meuser have moved into their new homes in North East street.

A Farmers' telephone has been placed in the residence of William Pletzcker, Call No. 160.

Miss Edith Kitchen and Miss Anna Ees are occupying positions in Siebold's dry goods store.

Joseph Reed has returned to Denver, Col., after an extended visit with friends in and about Massillon.

A Farmers' telephone has been placed in the Columbian restaurant at the W. & L. E. yards. No. 258.

A Farmers' phone has been placed in the tin store of Julius Andrae, in West Main street. Call, No. 121.

The daily and weekly Republican at Wooster, has been sold by T. C. Reynolds and wife to Albert Dix, of Hamilton.

Leo Stucker came down from Barberton today to attend the funeral of the late James Kuhn, rector of St. Mary's church.

James Cooper, outfielder in the Canton base ball team last season, has signed to play with the Buffalo Eastern League team next season.

Mr. and Mrs. James Reynolds, of Canton, will start today on a trip to Honolulu. They expect to sail from San Francisco December 24.

A petition is being circulated in Mahoning county, asking the court to appoint a commission to audit the accounts of the county for the last ten years.

Leaders of the Christian Endeavor Society of St. John's church for the month of December are Miss Ida Fielberth, Miss Ida Pfug, Miss Florence Lipps and Jesse Noid.

The new organ purchased from a Kentucky firm for St. Joseph's English Catholic church arrived on Saturday. It will be erected at once, and will be in use by Christmas.

Mrs. Sarah Hunter, of Kansas City, died at Lancaster, O., on Monday, from a shock sustained at the sight of a telegram, purely of a business nature, which she received last Friday.

A rear end collision occurred on the W. & L. E. railway Sunday afternoon between Bolivar and Zoar. Several cars were derailed and a caboose wrecked. Traffic was delayed about four hours.

S. D. Martin, proprietor of the Maple City House in Norwalk, was sentenced Saturday by Judge Wildman to the Canton workhouse for thirty days and fined fifty dollars and costs for selling liquor on Sunday.

Everybody will be made welcome at St. Timothy's parish building on Friday afternoon. A cup of hot coffee or a dish of ice cream can be obtained, and Christmas presents selected at the same time. Admission free.

Samuel F. Kling, of 24 Jarvis avenue, who entered the Canton Aultman hospital some time ago to be treated for cancer, has been discharged a well man. The cancer was on his face, and was the result of a razor cut.

Moore and Howard two members of the Coxey and Genaro Specialty Company, which gave a performance in Orrville recently, attached the receipts of the box office at Mt. Vernon a few days ago for salary due them.—Crescent.

The venire for the jury for the December term of the probate criminal court was issued by Judge Wise, Saturday. Prosecuting Attorney Pomerene and Sheriff Zaiser have been notified to summon the jury to appear on Monday, December 19.

Revival services are now in progress, and will continue throughout the week, at the First German Baptist church, corner of Jarvis avenue and Green street. Preaching and good singing every evening, and a cordial invitation to all Germans to attend.

It is said that all the 150,000 freight cars possessed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are now in service, and that 40,000 more could be utilized. If the number of cars in use were placed on a single track, the string would be 6,275,000 feet, or 1,207 miles long.

Contractor John Meinhart and the large number of Massillon workmen who have been employed at Ashtabula Harbor for some months past, have returned to Massillon, and will remain here until spring. Mr. Meinhart has the contract for the erection of a stone church at Ashtabula Harbor.

A business meeting of the Christian Endeavor society of the Christian church was held on Sunday evening, and the following officers were elected to serve during the coming year: President, Miss Mary Davis; vice president, Dr. C. O. Carr; secretary, Miss Clara Sanborn; treasurer, John Ellery.

THE INDEPENDENT is requested to again print the date and place of birth of the late Rev. James Kuhn: He was born in Saarbruck, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, in 1836, and was ordained a priest in 1863. These facts are taken from a biography which appeared in this paper several years ago, the material for which was furnished by Father Kuhn, who also read the proofs.

The following officers were elected by Hiram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Tuesday evening: F. Falor, exalted high priest; James Peacock, king; Dr. R. J. Pumphrey, scribe; L. L. Nave, captain of the hosts; Wm. Yost, principal sojourner; Thomas Wood, royal arch

captain; J. P. Gow, grand master third veil; Dr. N. W. Culbertson, grand master second veil; J. E. Johns, grand master first veil; Z. T. Baltzly, treasurer; Francis Strobil, secretary; R. Bell, guard.

## NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

## NEWS FROM NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, Dec. 7.—Jabez Thomas, of Navarre, spent several days in our village renewing old acquaintances.

Margaret Findley spent Saturday and Sunday in Massillon, the guest of her friend, Miss Jennie Kitt.

The Drake coal mine loaded its first railroad car Saturday. A large number of miners were employed on Monday and all the necessary arrangements are completed for the successful operation of this mine. The coal is of the best Massillon quality and will soon merit a full share of the markets.

In reading the biography of the Rev. Father James Kuhn, we failed to find one of his best acts in behalf of the common people during his career in our village. We believe it was in 1890 when a dispute arose between the miner and operator as to the construction of the screens at the mines. Some operators had placed breakers while others had crushers, termed by the miners as "crucifiers," on their screens for the purpose of breaking the coal fine so that the greater part of the miners' labor would pass through the screen into the nut car before it was weighed. It was then that both sides agreed to submit the disputed question to the Rev. Mr. Kuhn as an arbitrator whose decision should be final. The whole matter was given a thorough investigation and a decision was rendered in favor of the miners, an act worthy of mention at this time.

As the time for holding the state and national conventions of the United Mine Workers of America draws nearer, the list of candidates for the respective offices increases, and combinations of all sorts are being formed. The only fight in the national convention will be for president, to succeed the Hon. M. D. Hatchford, and from present indications it will go to Vice President Mitchell, although he has a strong competitor in the present state secretary-treasurer, Thomas F. Lewis. W. C. Pearce has proven himself so competent that he will have practically no opposition for re-election as secretary and treasurer. The election of an executive committee will of course afford a hot contest. The present state president, Wm. E. Farms, is desirous of being re-elected for the third consecutive term and is out with a card in his own defense. The Massillon district should by all means furnish the vice president, for we have three good men in the field, and unless something unforeseen happens one of them will land it. At present it would be hard to conjecture who will succeed Mr. Lewis as secretary and treasurer.

## NEWS FROM CRYSTAL SPRING.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Dec. 7.—August Ehret sold out at public sale last Saturday.

The Crystal Spring Social Club will hold a dance in Leonard's pavilion, on Saturday evening, December 10.

Eddie Kapper, who fell into a tub of hot water some time ago, is rapidly improving.

The miners in this vicinity are all working every day, and for the first time in a year the men have a choice of jobs. Even friend Coxey is advertising for laborers.

Our brass band has been reorganized with fifteen members.

The Flannigan Specialty Company is booked to show in Leonard's hall on Monday evening, December 12. The performance will consist of songs, plays, jokes and specialties. Music will be furnished by the home orchestra. If you miss this show you will be the loser. James Bittel, our popular auctioneer, is kept very busy "crying" sales, and the manner in which he fills the place wins praise for him every day. Let him "cry" at your sale, because he knows how, as it is his exclusive business.

## STANWOOD GOSSIP.

STANWOOD, Dec. 6.—Butchering appears to be the order of the day in and about Stanwood.

The mine is working about three shifts a week. The want of cars to transport the coal to market appears to be the cause of the work going slow.

There is some talk of organizing a debating club at this place in the near future. The move in this direction should be encouraged owing to the fact that there are questions coming up of a national character at present that should interest every citizen of the United States, no matter what his station in life may be.

Jonathan Stoner left last week for an extended visit through Western Ohio.

Quite a number of our young people attended the entertainment held at Dalton on last Saturday evening and report a good performance for local talent.

Mrs. John Bowers, after a four weeks' visit with friends in Youngstown and Cleveland, has returned to her home in Stanwood.

Edward S. Miller is preparing to build another house on "Shilling" avenue.

Dr. William Ickes is convalescing and there are hopes of his recovery.

John Rightstone, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., is a sojourner in this neighborhood this week.

The Oak Harbor Lumber Co. is loading a lot of walnut logs at Stanwood Switch. These logs go to Germany.

## MT. EATON ITEMS.

MT. EATON, Dec. 5.—Dr. W. H. Kenwell was in Orrville on Saturday.

Louis Jeandrebin was a business visitor in Millersburg on Saturday.

Mr. R. A. Lucas returned home Friday, after an extended visit with friends in Wooster.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee E. Messner, of Apple Creek, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Messner on Sunday.

Our band serenaded Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Penberthy on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stansbury, of Orrville, visited here on Friday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Graber.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Atkins, a daughter on Saturday night.

Miss Lizzie Fahrney was in Wooster on Friday.

## A MT. EATON WEDDING.

MT. EATON, Dec. 6.—Mr. Theodore Cabot and Miss Mary Fulmer, both of Calmantier, were married Monday evening. Justice Schlaffy, of this place, officiating.

## NORTH LAWRENCE NEWS.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Dec. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Raff Veranda are again living in this place, having taken up their residence in Mr. Dale's brick block.

Miss Daisy Bowman, of Crystal Spring, is visiting her brother, N. K. Bowman and family.

Wm. R. Jones, who came home from Columbus a month ago quite sick, has recovered and returned to his work last week.

Hugh Jordan, of Magnolia, is spending a few days with his parents. Mr. Jordan reports that his brother, John Jordan, president of the new coal company recently formed, is making rapid progress with the new mine and in a few months expects to be shipping coal. The company has quite a large territory of excellent coal.

The Rev. Yoder is still conducting a revival meeting at the M. E. church, and new members are being brought into the fold every night. Mr. Yoder is a forcible speaker, and the congregation continues to grow.

William Looby, the well known check weighman of this district, now located at the Krause mine, was hunting on Saturday and was cleaning some snow out of his gun when the latter was discharged in some manner, and now Mr. Looby is minus his first finger on the left hand.

James Johnson, C. R. Myers and Robt. Legg went over beyond Moscow on Saturday and bagged sixty quails. One of our champion hunters took down thirty of the swift-winged birds in three and a half hours. Who can touch it, single shot?

The new Minglewood shaft is making great strides toward the coal, and three shifts are working continually.

## THE STRASBURG ROBBERY.

One of the Thieves Identified as "Billy" Shank.

A special from Canal Dover to the Cleveland Leader says: "One of the gang of thieves arrested here by Mayor Henry Streib, who gave his name as William M. Stone, of Beaver Falls, Pa., has been identified as 'Billy' Shank, of some notoriety, who is now out of the Columbus penitentiary on parole. Shank is the man who dynamited the stone-crusher while doing time at the Canton workhouse, and it was for this offense he was sent to the penitentiary. Inquiries came yesterday from Port Washington, and Gnadenhuetten, both south of here, as well as from Akron, Mineral Point and Canton, giving particulars of recent robberies there, and describing goods stolen at each place. The silverware sold to New Philadelphia families for seventy-five cents a set on the day of the capture has been identified as that stolen from Garver Bros., of Strasburg, the night before. A number of ladies' wraps sold in this city for fifty cents each by members of the gang have been recovered, but have not been identified."

## OBITUARY NOTICE.

## JAMES KRAFT.

James Kraft, the 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kraft, who reside one and a half miles north of the city, died of lockjaw on Tuesday night. The child fell about two weeks ago, cutting its hand on a piece of glass. The wound was slight, and was thought by the parents to be healing properly, but tetanus developed Sunday and efforts to relieve the sufferer were fruitless. Dr. Culbertson, the attending physician, stated today that lockjaw is rarely cured, more than 90 per cent of those afflicted dying. The funeral will be held Friday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the house, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating.

## DEATH OF A CHILD.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Rhine, of 144 Wellman street, died today.

## Two Pooled Questions Answered.

What is the use of making a better article than your competitor if you can not get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in the price the public will buy only the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale they will be much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both articles are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

## For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of Hannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera Block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

## NEWS FROM CANTON.

Important Happenings in and About the Court House.

## JACKSON W. PONTIUS RE-ELECTED.

Again Installed as Superintendent of the Stark County Workhouse—County Commissioners Adopt Economical Measures—Stark Electric Railway Company Favored.

CANTON, Dec. 7.—McClellan Miller was brought to Canton from Coshocton on Tuesday in a pitiable condition. He was wholly unable to care for himself, being a wreck both physically and mentally. He was placed in the care of Sheriff Zaiser by Probate Judge Wise and this morning taken to the county infirmary. Mr. Miller is a resident of Canton and was at one time a conductor on the C. C. & S. railway. While employed on the C. C. & S. W. later, however, he was injured, and the accident, the physician says, is responsible for his condition today. Miller has a family.

Charles Schaufele has begun partition proceedings against John Schaufele, administrator of the estate of John J. Schaufele and others. He claims one-ninth interest in Nos. 297, 1,763 and 1,765, in Canton, and desires his interest set off to him in severalty and that partition may be made if the same can be done without injury to the property.

W. H. Green and Elizabeth Eicher and Neil C. McCallister this morning to recover \$300 due on a promissory note. Foreclosure of a mortgage securing payment is desired.

Sale bill has been filed in the estate of Maggie Gilliland, of Canton. The will of Charles Frederick Krayner, of Massillon, has been admitted to probate, and bond of executor filed and approved. Public sale of merchandise has been ordered in the assignment of E. J. Samplener, of Minerva.

The board of directors of the Stark county workhouse, at the regular monthly meeting held on Tuesday, re-elected Jackson W. Pontius superintendent at a yearly salary of \$900. Mr. Pontius received the three votes required on the first ballot. Mrs. Pontius was elected matron at a salary of \$250 per annum. The selection of subordinate officers was postponed until January 3, 1899, when the annual report of the superintendent will be made. The trustees of the institution are George E. Baldwin, Herman Loeffler, John H. Werner and Frank Williams.

The Stark county commissioners Tuesday granted an extension of six months time to the Stark Electric Railway Company in which to complete its line between Canton and Alliance. Commissioner Summers introduced a resolution dispensing with the services of Viola Silverman after April 1, 1899, and providing that hereafter the number of janitors shall not exceed four. Messrs. Summers and Crawford supported the resolution, Mr. Johnson voted no.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Jesse A. Waisner and Margaret I. Stanford, of East Greenville, and Herbert S. Bissell and Anna Mabel Hewitt, of Waynesburg.

## AFTER BOTH ROADS.

The Federal Steel Company Wants the W. & L. E. and C. L. & W.

According to a statement published in the Toledo Commercial, the Federal Steel Company is after the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad and the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, with the intention, if it succeeds in acquiring both these roads, as looks very likely now, of building from the Ohio river into the coke regions of Pennsylvania. It is known that the cash applicable to the payment of a dividend on the preferred stock of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling is in the bank, and has been for some time, and that the reason it is not distributed is because the result would be an advance in the common, and consequently the necessity of the Federal Steel Company's paying a higher price to obtain control.

## A Telephone Plant Sold.

ASHLAND, O., Dec. 6.—The business contention that has been raging here for several weeks as to whether the Bell Company or home capitalists will secure the People's telephone plant has been settled in favor of the home capitalists, Oscar Wise, president of the People's, agreeing to sell for \$25,000. The system consists of 260 miles of wire and fifty-four stations, including such large exchanges as Ashland, Loudonville, Lodi, Creston and Seville, and covering Ashland and parts of Wayne, Richland and Holmes counties. The deal was to be closed today. The headquarters will be changed from Butler to Ashland.

## Becklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Dolls, games, balls, magic lanterns. Bahney's Book Store.

## FROM LOWELL, MASS.

The Home of Hood's Sarsaparilla—A Wonderful Cure.

"A swelling as big as a large marble came under my tongue. Physicians said it was a semi-transparent tumor and must be operated upon. I felt I could not stand it, and as spring came began to take my favorite spring tonic, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The bunch gradually decreased and finally disappeared. I have had no sign of its return. I am glad to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. H. M. COBURN, 8 Union St., Lowell, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome  
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## BACK TO ALASKA.

Charles R. Keller Again Departs for the Yukon District.

Charles R. Keller departed from Massillon today enroute to Portland, Ore., where in March he will again undertake the dangerous trip to the Alaskan gold fields. Mr. Keller has spent about a month with relatives in the city and relates many thrilling experiences which occurred during his three years' stay in the Yukon mining district. Mr. Keller was one of the successful prospectors, and besides the neat sum he brought back to the states, the claims to which he will return are valued at \$30,000. John Keller, of Massillon, has decided to accompany his brother to Alaska, but will not leave this city until about the first of February, and will join the latter at Portland. They will make the trip by sea to Dyea, and then take the overland route. John Keller is manager of the East Massillon Coal Company, also manager and owner of a coal mine near Bowdoinham. He is now negotiating for the disposal of his interests here in order that he may be free to remain in Alaska for an unlimited period. Mr. Keller stated today that he was positive of success, having the benefit of an experienced companion.

## DISLIKE GAGE'S REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—[By Associated Press]—The leading newspapers take a gloomy view of the report of Secretary Gage. The Westminster Gazette says if the programme as outlined in the report is carried out it will be a great disappointment to Great Britain, for it cuts away all practical grounds for co-operation in colonial enterprises between the two countries, and limits any joint effort in Cuba and the Philippines, where the American status is yet undetermined.

General Kitchner started today on his return to the Sudan.

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—[By Associated Press]—In the senate Hawley introduced a bill for the reorganization of the army.

In the House the anti-scalping bill was taken up.

A dispatch has been received by the war department from Quartermaster Bellinger, at Savannah, saying that all arrangements had been made for the sailing of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana and the Fourth Virginia to Cuba. General Lee's entire corps will probably sail before the 20th.

## EDUCATE THE CUBANS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—[By Associated Press]—The Cuban Educational Association of the United States has been organized, for the purpose of accepting and carrying out the offers made by American colleges, in response to General Wheeler's suggestion, that colleges should each give free tuition to two or more Cuban students. Numerous applications are coming from Cubans desirous of accepting the tuition.

## A RECORD BREAKER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—[By Associated Press]—The torpedo boat Farragut, which has just completed its official trial, has a record of 30.6 knots an hour. This is the highest rate of speed ever attained by a vessel flying the American flag, and has never been excelled by any vessel of similar size.

## Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

## Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption, that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as ever she was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

Have your pictures framed at Bahney's, 20 E. Main street.

See Breed's \$20 suit for \$15.

## TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports from the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The features were substantially unchanged from yesterday the first hour. Standard specialties strong. Flower brokers large buyers. Housman continues a large buyer. Moore & Schley bought and sold. Traders were buyers. London a moderate buyer. L. & N. strong without much advance. Commissioners are urging their customers to buy tobacco. They say there is considerable short interest that must be squeezed out.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Chicago	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
St. Louis	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Minneapolis	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Portland	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Francisco	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Pedro	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Jose	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Diego	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Bernardino	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Gabriel	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Luis	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Felipe	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Marcos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Juan	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Antonio	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
San Carlos	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2



# SPIRIT WRESTLERS.

TEN THOUSAND PILGRIMS COMING HERE FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE.

The True Story of the "Christian Martyrs" of the Caucasus. It is an official narrative of what is termed the crime of the century. Weyler's policy of extermination in Cuba is humane compared with this record of shame. To make the story clear a summary of the facts leading up to the persecutions is necessary. In view of the Czar's recent declaration for universal peace it may be asked, Has Tolstoi succeeded in impressing his Quaker belief on the throne? He has certainly been the first Russian to secure any practical means of escape for the hunted Christians of the Caucasus. For more than a century Russia has persecuted these people with torture, confiscation, exile and often death, because they preferred their Quaker faith to the spectacular Greek church and the corruption of its political alliances.

At last the government has been induced to let the people go, and ten thousand of them are establishing themselves in various places in Canada and America. Their enemies have denounced them as free lovers and polygamists. This is indignantly denied



Russian Farmer.

by eminent students of their religious history. Their ideas of marriage and the sacredness of the family are similar to those of the Quakers, who also suffered persecution, imprisonment, confiscation, torture and death—all for conscience sake—until William Penn got their prisons opened and colonized them in America. Tolstoi defends these Christians of the Caucasus in the spirit of William Penn. They are known in Russia as the Doukhobors, meaning Spirit Wrestlers. Tolstoi's appeal to the Czar, with a powerful address graphically summarizing the innumerable illegal outrages committed against them and the confiscation of their property, has brought relief in the form of exile, with permission to find homes in England and America.

Tolstoi and his friends have obtained the co-operation of eminent men in different parts of the world. The committee in the United States is composed of Isaac N. Seligman, the well known banker, who is the treasurer; William Dean Howells, New York; James Adams, Chicago; William Lloyd Garrison, Boston; George Dana Boardman, Philadelphia; H. O. Nelson, St. Louis; Bolton Hall and Ernest H. Crosby, New York. Mr. Aylmer Maude, the wealthy Englishman who became fascinated with Count Tolstoi, left his business in England and abandoned his home ties for a residence with the great Russian reformer, has come as a personal representative to establish the exiles on their American farms.

The foundation of the Spirit Wrestlers' teaching consists in the belief that the Spirit of God is present in the soul of man and directs him by its word within him. They understand the coming of Christ in the flesh. His works, teaching and sufferings in a spiritual sense. The object of the sufferings of Christ in their view was to give us an example of suffering for truth. Christ continues to suffer in us even now, when we do not live in accordance with the behests and spirit of His teaching. The whole system of the Spirit Wrestlers is penetrated with the gospel-spirit of love. "Worshipping God in the spirit," the Spirit Wrestlers affirm. They hold that the outward church and all which is performed in it and concerns it has no importance for them. The church, they declare, is where two or three are gathered together, in the name of Christ. They pray inwardly at all times, while on fixed days (corresponding for convenience to the orthodox holy days) they assemble for prayer meetings, where they read prayers and sing hymns or psalms as they call them, and greet each other fraternally with low bows, thereby acknowledging every man as a bearer of the Divine Spirit.

Marriage among them is not regarded as a holy sacrament, and is accomplished merely by the mutual consent of the young couple. As among the

Spirit Wrestlers no preference is given to wealth or rank, the parents do not at all interfere in the marriages of their children. There are also no marriage rites or ceremonies; the mere consent of the two, and a promise to live together suffices. Abstinence from marriage for the sake of purity is regarded among them as a high virtue. The dead they commemorate by good deeds, and in no other way. God himself, they say, will remember the righteous in His kingdom. Therefore, they do not pray for the dead, deeming it useless. The death of a Christian they do not call death, but change; therefore, they do not say "our brother has died," but "our brother has changed." Concerning the state of the righteous in heaven, they say that the kingdom is in man's will, and that heaven is in the soul; that the souls of the righteous are in the hands of God, and, therefore, no torments of hell can touch them. As to the torments of the unrighteous and hell, they believe that unrighteous souls walk in the dark, expecting soon to perish, and that hell consists in evil feeling.

The Spirit Wrestlers are careful as to the neatness of their houses, and say that for a Christian it is proper to live cleanly and tidily—in this they have always been distinguished from the other peasants in the same village—and that it is only necessary to take care that the spirit be not set upon these things.

In 1816 Alexander I. said that all the severities exhausted on the Spirit Wrestlers for thirty years not only failed to destroy the sect, but had more and more multiplied the number of its adherents. Notwithstanding this Imperial confession, persecutions continued. From 1840 to 1850 Nicholas I. banished them to the southern slope of the Caucasus. In those days it was on the Turkish frontier and considered as far away from civilization as Siberia. What were the surroundings of the Spirit Wrestlers in their land of exile. The Caucasus region is the finest in the world. The seven hundred miles of mountains dividing Europe from Asia stretch from the muddy little sea of Azov for two hundred and fifty miles along the eastern coast of the Black sea, thence across the country to the Caspian sea.

The guns, swords and daggers were still burning when the Cossacks arrived and made two cavalry charges on the unarmed men and women who were singing hymns. The troops beat them with their rawhide whips inhumanly. This was followed by persecutions. Their property was plundered by the Cossacks quartered in their villages. Men were insulted and maltreated, while the women were flogged and subjected to unprintable violence. Men who refused army service were thrown into prison or sent to a penal battalion. More than four hundred families were dragged away from their highly cultivated farms, which at a forced auction were sold for a trifle, and their owners banished to other districts or scattered among the Georgian villages. The plan was to isolate them, allowing from one to five families to a village. Thus they were abandoned to their fate without farms or implements for cultivating the soil or arms to defend themselves. The villages of that country are merely ruins, sort of New Mexican dugouts, full of dogs, filth and fleas. The fugitives were in the condition of the reconcentrados in Cuba. They were stricken with deadly fever—typhus, typhoid—with diphtheria and dysentery following. Their only food was bread—the black, suffocating bread of the Russian peasant, with now and then a little native fruit. Poverty of blood and flesh brought diseases of the eye, followed by scurvy. In one



A Cossack of the Caucasus.

district of exile there were 106 deaths in 100 families. In the Gory district 120 families had 147 deaths. In the Tinet district there were 83 deaths in 100 families, and so on through the list of mortality.

Among the prisoners in chains and filthy dungeons many were beaten to death. The knout (pronounced noot) and the Cossack braided whip, with its heavy short handle in the hands of savage Russian torturers, flogging innocent men and boys, did terrible execution—the victims dying in exaltation, singing psalms and murmuring prayers. In the compiled records the names of these victims are all given, with dates, details and circumstances. Some in the last agonies of death were dragged away and locked up in separate rooms. Neither their fellow prisoners, nor parents, wives and children, who had come to bid them farewell, were allowed even to enter the room where the dying lay, alone and helpless. These men, emaciated with suffering and half starved, died without uttering a single cry for help or being informed by the authorities of what offences they were charged with committing.

## POULTRY NOTES.

Information of Interest on How to Procure a Flock of Laying Hens.

When you wish to procure a flock of laying hens never buy them from the coops that reach the city markets, as such fowls are usually collected from many farms and may cause lice and disease to appear, though the fowls may apparently be healthy. Even when buying nearer home, and from reliable parties, examine the premises and the conditions under which the birds were kept, and then carefully examine each bird before taking it to your yards. If this course is adhered to there will be less liability of disease, as it is safe to assert that a large majority of failures with poultry are due to lack of care in procuring the fowls. The best way is to raise your hens, but if this cannot be done, then make it a rule never to procure a fowl that is not in the best of health and from a healthy flock.

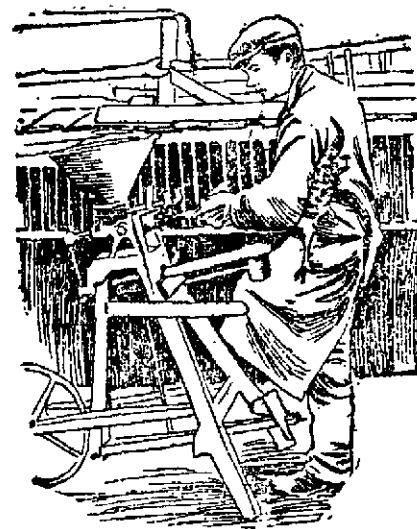
During the warm days of July and August hens that are in very fat condition suffer severely from heat and should be provided with shade, the food being of grass or cooked vegetables. Very little food is required during warm weather for fowls or chicks. The symptoms are vertigo the affected birds sometimes acting as if crazy others appear sleepy and some lie suddenly as with apoplexy. There is no remedy except to reduce the food. An ounce of Epsom salts in a gallon of drinking water, given once a week, will prove beneficial in some cases, but the cause is usually over-feeding, which must be guarded against.

It is difficult to rid fowls of lice by dusting them with powders, though some of the remedies advertised are excellent. One method is to use strong soapuds dipping the fowl therein and rinsing in clean water. If a teaspoonful of carbolic acid is added to the suds it will be an advantage. Dusting can be done by the hens themselves if they are given an opportunity by having at their disposal sifted dry dirt. Keep the poultry house clean and the hens will keep their bodies clear of lice.

When the hens begin to lose their feathers they will require but little attention if kept dry and free from dampness. Give them all the grass they will eat during the day with a mess at night of ground grain, ground meat, and bran, adding an ounce of linseed meal and a teaspoonful of sulphur to every pound of the grain mixture and allowing a quart of food to fifteen hens. The mixture is an excellent one to promote the growth of new feather.—P. H. Jacobs in American Gardening.

### They Eat to Order.

There are many poultry farms in England, for fresh fowl is considered a great and staple table delicacy. They have many schemes for fattening the birds. It is to confine them in small pens, where they can have no exercise and are fed a mixture of ground oats, milk and fat. They put on flesh at a rapid rate subjected to this treatment. The birds are not allowed to pick up



Fattening a Fowl by Machinery.

their food in the natural manner, but have it pumped or crammed into their crops by a simple machine, consisting of a large funnel, into which the food is placed, falling into a cylinder, from which it is pumped by a piston worked by a treadle through a flexible tube some seven inches long direct into the fowl's crop. The birds are fed this way twice a day. The dexterity with which hundreds of protesting birds are thus fed is remarkable.

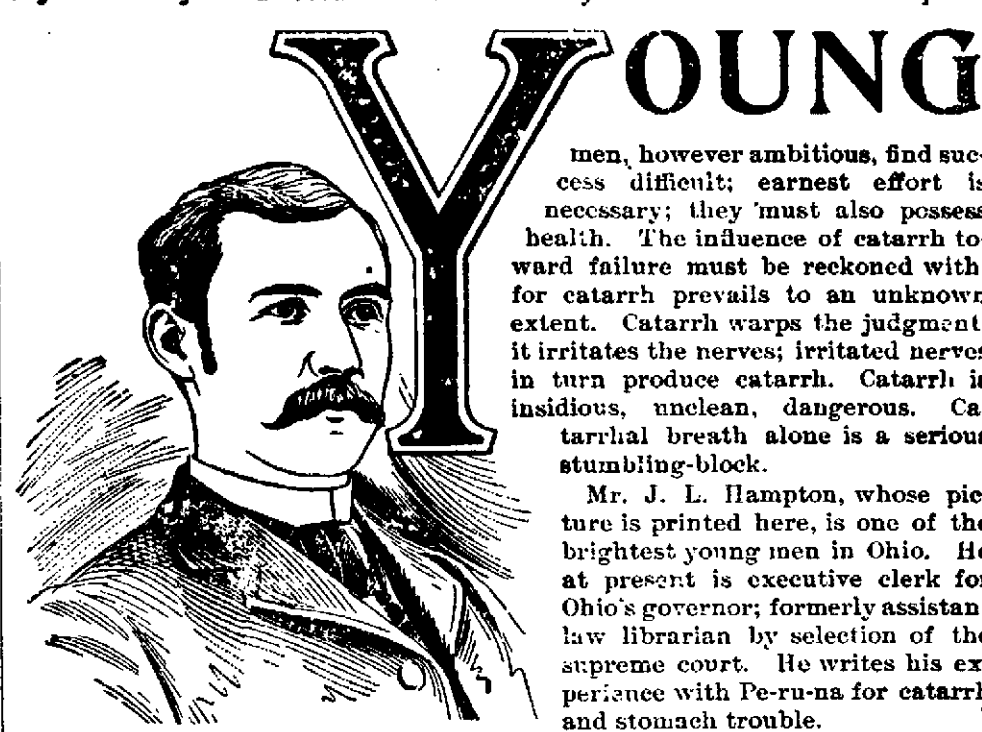
### Keeping Fruit for Exhibition.

It is very desirable to keep early fruits for a month to six weeks in order to make an attractive display at the fairs, and especially to compete for the "largest and best collection." Berries cannot be kept to advantage except in cold storage where the temperature is near the freezing point, and after taking out they soon go down and spoil. But apples, pears, peaches, plums and apricots may be kept without much trouble in an ordinary cellar by the following methods:

Select the fruit very carefully, choosing only perfect, typical specimens, and hand pick without pinching or bruising before it is ripe. Wrap the specimen in paper so as to exclude air; fine paper, such as is used to wrap oranges and lemons is best and may be procured of paper dealers, but even ordinary newspapers will answer the purpose. After wrapping, which should be done when the fruit is cool, lay it away in a cool, dark and dry place and do not disturb it until wanted. Lay each specimen by itself and do not pile one on another. By this method we have kept Sweet Bough and Red Astrachan and other early apples, early pears, plums and other fruits for exhibition in September and October. We have also tried it with success to keep apples and pears for use during the winter, especially to keep Bosc and Anjou pears until Thanksgiving and Christmas. It does not take much paper and requires but little time to wrap a barrel of fruit. For late keeping in fall and winter the fruit may be packed in boxes or barrels.—National Stockman.

## Young Men with a Purpose.

A few words from Dr. Hartman and a letter from Executive Clerk Hampton.



STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPT., GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.  
DEAR SIR:—I have been using Pe-ru-na for some weeks and want to testify to its value in cases of catarrh and stomach trouble. I have been a sufferer from catarrh for years, and my whole system was permeated with it, thus causing me much stomach trouble. Pe-ru-na has cured the catarrh and I am in every way much improved.

Very truly,  
J. L. HAMPTON, Executive Clerk.

Pe-ru-na is Dr. Hartman's scientific prescription for permanently eradicating catarrh. It is sold by all druggists. For forty years it has been making clean membranes and healthy people. Mr. John F. Schmidt, Carthage, O., writes:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.  
DEAR SIR:—"Pe-ru-na has saved my life. I suffered from palpitation of the heart, nervousness, weakness and dyspepsia. A few bottles of Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin cured me. I have gained forty pounds since I began taking Pe-ru-na."

The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., will mail on application Dr. Hartman's books on chronic catarrh. Every interested person should have them.

Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for the year 1899

## WARTHORST & Co. QUARRY. BRICK. - - BRICK. Massillon, O.

## TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

# The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co. Schedule in effect Nov. 18th, 1898.

North Bound.				
Main Line.	2	4	6	8
Central Standard	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellaire.....	5:50	12:45	4:25	7:10
Bridgeport.....	5:55	12:50	4:30	7:15
Urichsville.....	6:00	1:00	4:35	7:20
New Philadelphia.....	6:05	1:05	4:40	7:25
Canal Dover.....	6:10	1:10	4:45	7:30
Justus.....	6:15	1:15	4:50	7:35
Massillon.....	6:20	1:20	4:55	7:40
Canal Fulton.....	6:25	1:25	5:00	7:45
Warwick.....	6:30	1:30	5:05	7:50
Sterling.....	6:35	1:35	5:10	7:55
Seville.....	6:40	1:40	5:15	8:00
Chippewa Lake.....	6:45	1:45	5:20	8:05
Medina.....	6:50	1:50	5:25	8:10
Lester.....	6:55	1:55	5:30	8:15
Brooklyn.....	7:00	2:00	5:35	8:20
Cleveland.....	7:05	2:05	5:40	8:25

Lorain Branch.				
Central Standard	12	14	16	18
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester.....	8:30	10:50	5:55	2:05
Grafton.....	8:35	11:05	6:00	2:10
Glyria.....	8:40	11:10	6:05	2:15
Lorain.....	8:45	11:15	6:10	2:20

South Bound.				
Main Line.	1	3	5	7
Central Standard	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Cleveland.....	7:20	1:00	4:45	7:10
Brooklyn.....	7:25	1:05	4:50	7:15
Lester.....	7:30	1:10	4:55	7:20
Medina.....	7:35	1:15	5:00	7:25
Chippewa Lake.....	7:40	1:20	5:05	7:30
Seville.....	7:45	1:25	5:10	7:35
Sterling.....	7:50	1:30	5:15	7:40
Canal Fulton.....	7:55	1:35	5:20	7:45
Massillon.....	8:00	1:40	5:25	7:50
Justus.....	8:05	1:45	5:30	7:55
Canal Dover.....	8:10	1:50	5:35	8:00
New Philadelphia.....	8:15	1:55	5:40	8:05
Urichsville.....	8:20	2:00	5:45	8:10
Bridgeport.....	8:25	2:05	5:50	8:15
Bellaire.....	8:30	2:10	5:55	8:20

Lorain Branch.				
Central Standard	11	13	15	9
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Lorain.....	7:00	1:05	4:25	9:50
Glyria.....	7:15	1:20	4:40	10:05
Grafton.....	7:30	1:35	4:55	10:20
Lester.....	7:45	1:50	5:10	10:35

Sunday trains between Urichsville and Cleveland at Massillon, northbound, 7:30 a. m., southbound, 8 p. m. Other trains daily except Sunday. Electric cars between Urichsville and Massillon, and Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry and Bellaire.

For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A. Cleveland, O.

## The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. "B. & O. System." Taking Effect Oct. 2, 1898. NORTH BOUND.

No. 46	No. 4	No. 8	No. 10	No. 6
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Massillon.....	8:30	11:30	6:30	6:45
Canton.....	6:38	9:38	6:12	6:10
Akron.....	6:22	9:20	6:05	6:05
Cleveland.....	6:05	9:00	5:50	5:50

SOUTH BOUND.				
No. 1	No. 3	No. 7	No. 5	No. 47
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Cleveland.....	7:25	11:00	7:15	6:30
Akron.....	8:42	12:12	8:28	7:38
Canton.....	9:56	1:08	9:42	8:52
Massillon.....	10:30	2:10	10:20	9:20

\*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.  
E. W. Busby, Ticket Agent, Hotel Sailer.

## Canton-Massillon Electric Ry. - Interurban On and after Sunday, Oct. 31st, 1900, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square at Canton, for Massillon, and the City Station, for Massillon, for Canton, hourly, on the hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.		CLOCK TIME.	
6:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
7:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
7:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
8:30 a.m.	2:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
9:00 a.m.	3:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	3:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
10:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.

\*Sundays excepted.  
For special service, rates and information apply to  
F. H. KILLNEAR,  
Gen. Agt., Massillon O.

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment

# Cleveland, Akron & Columbus R. Y.

Schedule in Effect November 27, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.									
Central Time	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day
	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex
Cleveland.....Lv	8:33	7:40	8:15	8:45	9:15	9:45	10:15	10:45	11:15
Euclid Ave.....	8:43	7:50	8:25	8:55	9:25	9:55	10:25	10:55	11:25
Newburg.....	8:53	8:00	8:35	9:05	9:35	10:05	10:35	11:05	11:35
Hudson.....	9:03	8:10	8:45	9:15	9:45	10:15	10:45	11:15	11:45
Cuyahoga F.....	9:13	8:20	8:55	9:25	9:55	10:25	10:55	11:25	11:55
Akron.....	9:23	8:30	9:05	9:35	10:05	10:35	11:05	11:35	12:05
Orville.....	9:33	8:40	9:15	9:45	10:15	10:45	11:15	11:45	12:15
Millsboro.....	9:43	8:50	9:25	9:55	10:25	10:55	11:25	11:55	12:25
Gambier.....	9:53	9:00	9:35	10:05	10:35	11:05	11:35	12:05	12:35
Mt. Vernon.....	10:03	9:10	9:45	10:15	10:45	11:15	11:45	12:15	12:45
Centerburg.....	10:13	9:20	9:55	10:25	10:55	11:25	11:55	12:25	12:55
Westerville.....	10:23	9:30	10:05	10:35	11:05	11:35	12:05	12:35	13:05
Columbus.....Ar	10:33	9:40	10:15	10:45	11:15	11:45	12:15	12:45	13:15
Cincinnati.									
	6:00	6:40	7:20	8:00	8:40	9:20	10:00	10:40	11:20

NORTH BOUND.									
Central Time	3	7	11	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day
	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex
Cincinnati.....Lv	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30
Columbus.....Lv	11:40	12:10	12:40	1:10	1:40	2:10	2:40	3:10	3:40
Westerville.....	12:00	12:30	13:00	13:30	14:00	14:30	15:00	15:30	16:00
Centerburg.....	12:15	12:45	13:15	13:45	14:15	14:45	15:15	15:45	16:15
Mt. Vernon.....	12:30	13:00	13:30	14:00	14:30	15:00	15:30	16:00	16:30
Gambier.....	12:45	13:15	13:45	14:15	14:45	15:15	15:45	16:15	16:45
Millsboro.....	13:00	13:30	14:00	14:30	15:00	15:30	16:00	16:30	17:00
Orville.....	13:15	13:45	14:15	14:45	15:15	15:45	16:15	16:45	17:15
Akron.....	13:30	14:00	14:30	15:00	15:30	16:00	16:30	17:00	17:30
Cuyahoga F.....	13:45	14:15	14:45	15:15	15:45	16:15	16:45	17:15	17:45
Hudson.....	14:00	14:30	15:00	15:30	16:00	16:30	17:00	17:30	18:00
Euclid Ave.....	14:15	14:45	15:15	15:45	16:15	16:45	17:15	17:45	18:15
Cleveland.....Ar	14:30	15:00	15:30	16:00	16:30	17:00	17:30	18:00	18:30
Cincinnati.									
	6:00	6:40	7:20	8:00	8:40	9:20	10:00	10:40	11:20

Dresden Branch									
Central Time	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day	Day
	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex
Lv. Millsboro.....	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30
Killbuck.....	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00
Warsaw.....	8:10	8:40	9:10	9:40	10:10	10:40	11:10	11:40	12:10
Trinway.....	8:55	9:25	9:55	10:25	10:55	11:25	11:55	12:25	12:55
Trinway.....	9:20	9:50	10:20	10:50	11:20	11:50	12:20	12:50	13:20
Zanesville.....	10:10	10:40	11:10	11:40	12:10	12:40	13:10	13:40	14:10

† Daily except Sunday. † Lunch.  
Nos. 2 and 3 carry Parlor Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati. Fare 25 cents between Cleveland and Columbus, or intermediate stations; 50 cents between Cleveland and Cincinnati, or intermediate station south of Columbus.  
No. 27 and 30 carry vestibuled sleeper cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati.  
No. 27 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Columbus and Cleveland, and carried by passenger car after 8:00 p. m. at west end of the Union Station.  
No. 28 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Cleveland and Columbus. Sleeper arrives at Columbus at 2:15 a. m. Is sold at east end Union Depot. Passen-ger can occupy their berths until 7:00 a. m.  
NOTE.—Until further notice, on Saturday Train No. 28 will leave Cleveland 11:20 p. (Sleeper ready for occupancy 9:30 a. m.) and C. & C. Stations three hours forty minutes later than time shown above arriving Cincinnati 10:45 a. m.  
For any information, address,  
C. F. DALY, E. E. ANNAGAN,  
Gen. Pass. Agt. Asst. Pass.  
CLEVELAND, O.  
C. E. WINTERKING,  
Passenger Agent.

53 North High St. COLUMBUS  
Change of Schedule on the Pennsylvania Lines.  
A change in the schedule of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania lines went into effect Sunday, November 20. Under new schedule the time of trains at Millon is as follows:  
Depart for the west at 9:22 a. m., 1 a. m., 5:40 p. m., 9:40 p. m.  
Depart for the east at 2:18 a. m., 5 a. m., 12:55 p. m., 1:10 p. m., 7:56 p. m.



# FATHER KUHN'S FUNERAL.

The Rev. James Kuhn, for more than twenty years rector of St. Mary's German Catholic church, and who will ever exist in the hearts and memories of the congregation he leaves behind, sleeps under the sod within the shadow of the magnificent edifice which his brain and hand, more than any other man's, helped to construct, and which will stand for ages as his monument. The funeral service began at 9:30 o'clock Monday morning, and lasted for a full two hours and a half. More than three thousand people filled the immense interior of the church, a great many more than half of whom were obliged to stand. Draperies of white and black bunting hung about the altar and sanctuary, and great strips of black and white bunting, eight thousand yards in all, arranged in graceful folds in the auditorium, suspending from the ceiling almost to the floor. Evergreens and ferns were also used in the decorations. Just back of the altar, printed in white and black, was the following: "Unser Herte ist Geschieden;" in English, "Our Good Shepherd Has Passed Away." Forty altar boys attended the priests.

The celebrant of the service was the Rev. S. Anky, of Wooster; the deacon was the Rev. Charles Griss of Fostoria; the acolytes the Revs. H. Geradstein, of Canal Fulton, and E. Boeskin, of West Brookfield. Monsignor Thorpe, of Cleveland, delivered the English address, Bishop Horstmann being unable to be present on account of illness. His remarks were brief, and were of the character a man who had known Father Kuhn long and well would naturally make. His was the voice of the sentiments of the people whom he addressed. "The Office of the Dead" was sung by the priests, all of whom were in the sanctuary, on either side of the casket, which lay under a bower of flowers, ferns and evergreens.

The choir of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's churches were in attendance, and sang the Requiem mass. The offertory, "Ave Verum," was sung by Leo Stucker and Joseph Ess. After the mass the priests again joined in singing the Absolution. The Rev. L. L. Boens directed the singing of the choir. The address of the Rev. N. Schmitz, of Monroeville, in German, was delivered during mass.

The members of the various societies connected with the church occupied the forward pews of the church. The societies are: Two branches of the C. M. B. A., the L. C. B. A., Young Ladies' Sodality, St. Joseph's Society and the Knights of St. John. The deceased having been chaplain of the Northern Ohio Division of the Knights of St. John, members of this organization were present from Akron, Canton, Alliance, Navarre, Canal Dover, Massillon and elsewhere. The knights were all in uniform. The young ladies wore sashes of black and white.

The procession from the church to the cemetery was headed by the Knights of St. John; St. Joseph's Society followed, and then came the members of the branches of the C. M. B. A., the Catholic Order of Foresters, the parochial school, the Young Ladies' Sodality and the Ladies' Catholic Benefit Association. The procession was from the church to the cemetery over Cherry and Mill streets. The body was taken direct to the burying ground through the church yard. The pallbearers were the Revs. William McMahon, Cleveland; James Seller, Louisville; Victor Arnold, Canton; M. W. Horst, Vermilion; Nicholas Kirch, Riggsville; Joseph Her, Lorain. The officers of the local lodge of the Knights of St. John also marched at the sides of the hearse.

## VATER SCHMITZ'S PREDICT.

Knebrende Worte gesprochen bei einem Freunde von Vater Kuhn.

Prediger Nicholas Schmitz, von Monroeville, sprach theilweise wie folgt: "Als ein unangenehmer Prediger erscheine ich heute auf der Kanzel. Der ich ungerne und wieder meinen Willen reden soll. Ich sehe Zuhörer vor mir welche ebenso ungerne und wider ihren Willen mich anhoeren werden. Unwillig zwar ich, weil ich von einem Gegenstande reden muss, von dem ich wuenschte und verlanste, dass ihn ein anderer nach mir nach zanzig, dreissig Jahren vorgetragen haette."

"Zu unwilligen zuhoerern weil sie das Lob eines Mannes vernehmen sollen dessen Tugenden sie viel lieber noch lange Zeit hindurch im Leben haetten bewundern, als sie von mir in dieser trauernden versammlung an dem Todten geruehnt und gepriesen anhoeren wollen, und in Wahrheit haben mir beiderseits hiezu billiges Recht, wie nicht nur ich zondern alle die den verstorbenen lieben Vater Kuhn nur Kannten, ohne zweifel mit mir theilen dass ihm von Jederman ein weit laengeres Leben zu Wuenschen gewesen waere."

## THE PRIESTS' PRESENT.

Fifty Fathers of this Diocese Assisted in the Services.

Fifty priests of this diocese assisted in conducting the ceremony. The names follow: W. Muller, Toledo, Chas. Reichlin, Lorain; M. Dechant, Millersville; Chas. Griss, Fostoria; S. Anky, Wooster; T. F. Mahon, Cleveland; J. T. Schaffeld, Elyria; C. Reichlin, Cleveland; F. F. Moran, Akron; J. F. Smith, Ashtabula; N. A. Hassel, Cleveland; T. J. O'Neill, Berea; P. Becker, Cleveland; J. S. Widmann, Sandusky; F. F. Mahar, Akron; T. Hermann, Canal Dover; T. Mark, Canal Dover; M. Baker, Navarre; C. Treiber, Crestline; T. Rupert, Norwalk; J. Horstmann, Rockport; C. O. Chevrane, Fremont; J. T. Carroll, Cleveland; A. J. Schwertner, Milan; F. Senner, Louisville; J. T. Lein, Randolph; J. B. Burkel, New Berlin; G. P. Jennings, Cleveland; Wm. McMahon, Cleveland; N. Kirch, Ridgeville; P. C. Dwyer, Grafton; N. W. Horst, Vermilion.

lion; J. Trocey, Ashtabula; T. Metternich, Cleveland; E. J. Murphy, Leetonia; Jno. McMahon, Alliance; P. J. McGuire, Canton; G. C. Selvenemann, Salem; J. J. Powers, Clyde; J. P. Keuener, Harrisburg; V. Arnold, Canton; E. W. Lundsmith, Doylestown; J. M. Kondeke, Cleveland; H. J. Gerhardslein, Canal Fulton; H. E. Boesken, West Brookfield; R. J. Eyler, Lorain; C. L. Guddweys, Cleveland; L. L. Boen, Massillon; N. Schmitz, Monroeville; T. T. Thorpe, Cleveland.

## RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Various Catholic Societies of Massillon Express Sympathy.

The following resolutions have been adopted by Branch No. 4, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite Wisdom to remove from our midst by death our good spiritual friend and pastor, the Rev. James Kuhn, and

Whereas, The late reverend has by his modest, charitable and manly life, his kindness and watchfulness for all under his charge, made himself respected and beloved by all, therefore, be it

Resolved, That St. Mary's parish has lost a good, kind and loving pastor, the community a sincere and honored citizen and

Resolved, That we, members of Branch No. 4, C. M. B. A. (of which branch the late reverend was the first spiritual adviser) express in this manner our sincerest sympathy and regret, and

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and our charter be draped for thirty days in honor and respect of the late reverend. May he rest in peace.

JOHN GINTHER, CHAS. F. GABELE, JOHN TRAGESER, Committee on Resolutions.

## Resolutions of Regret.

At a meeting of Branch No. 38, C. M. B. A., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from his earthly labors, to that reward which He has promised to those who do His will on earth, our revered spiritual adviser,

Resolved, That while we humbly bow in submission to God's holy will, we deeply deplore the loss sustained by the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of a cherished member, the Catholic congregation of a loving father and trusty guide, the community of an upright citizen, and the world at large of God's noblest creation, an honorable man, and

Resolved, That as the association has felt the good influence of Father Kuhn we have a mass said for the repose of his soul, which all members of Branch No. 38 will attend in a body, our faith teaching us "it is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead;" and that in so doing we may be led to imitate the virtues that characterized our departed spiritual adviser, and further be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for ninety days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, be sent to the Rev. Bishop Horstmann, and be published in the Universe, Catholic Magazine, EVENING INDEPENDENT and the Item.

SEBASTIAN HAMM, L. L. VOLKMER, WILLIAM CRONE, Committee.

## Young Ladies' Sodality.

At a meeting held by the Young Ladies' Sodality the following resolutions were adopted:

Since it has in His omnipotence pleased our Heavenly Father to call from among us our beloved pastor and spiritual adviser to receive the reward of a well-spent life, and since we, the members of the Sodality, have by his death lost our most sincere friend, he who was ever ready to promote our spiritual welfare and administer to our souls' afflictions,

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of our dearly beloved pastor, we humbly bow in submission to Him who doeth all things best.

Resolved, That we, his beloved children, sincerely pray for the repose of his soul; and

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and copiest sent to the Catholic Universe, Catholic Magazine and local papers.

HELEN PAUL, MARY VOGT, ADELINE ERTL, Resolutions by L. C. B. A.

The following resolutions were adopted by St. Rose of Lima Branch No. 381, L. C. B. A., of Massillon, O.:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to send the angel of death into our midst to call to rest our beloved and faithful father, the Rev. James Kuhn,

Resolved, That by his death this branch loses an esteemed and faithful spiritual adviser, and St. Mary's parish a kind and devoted father.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, and commend to His loving care the sorrowing and afflicted parish, be it also

Resolved, That as a token of respect a solemn high mass be celebrated for the repose of his soul and that the members of the L. C. B. A. go to holy communion in a body; our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of our branch, and be published in THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, the Canton Catholic Magazine, in the Catholic Universe, in the L. C. B. A. Journal and the Massillon Evening Item.

MISS EDITH WISE, MISS ELIZABETH SIBILA, MISS MARY RAMBACHER, Committee.

## FASHION NOTES.

Harness belt buckles in gold and silver are ready for the coming shirt waist.

The latest thing in belts is a set of oxidized silver links joined together by small miniatures set in diamonds.

Net is much more used than chiffon or mousseline, as it is handomer and more durable.

The newer skirts are not over four and one-half yards, and they have no stiffening, clinging very much to the figure.

And now there is a new silk which is so interwoven with a pattern of black grenadine as to produce the effect of a changeable silk lining.

The latest fad in hair dressing is to lower the pompadour directly in front and pull the tresses out very full and fluffy at the sides where they cover the ears.

When black is becoming, nothing is more so, and it's a great mistake to think one cannot be as chic and up-to-date in an entire black costume as though gowning in any of the latest colors.

White fox fur is going to be the fashionable trimming this winter, and fashions will continue the brilliancy inaugurated by the summer ones of straw. White felt picture hats bedecked with plumes will be worn.

The latest veil is a scarf two yards long. It is edged with lace finished on the ends with a flounce, ties in one knot at the back, and the ends are carried around in front and tied in a bow under the chin.

The approved petticoat to wear with the new skirts fits very closely over the hips, is plain down the front, with a narrow ruffle at the bottom, and is finished with deep full ruffles at the back, drawn together with a ribbon run in at the head to give the plain effect in front.

## THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

The following letter from Miss MARIE F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought perhaps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely cured of irregularity."

**A LOCAL DISEASE A Climatic Affection** Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it. Get a well-known Specific.

**Ely's Cream Balm** It is quickly Absorbed Gives relief at once Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages Allays Inflammation Relieves and Protects the Membrane Restores the sense of Taste and Smell. No Opium. No Mercury. No injurious drug. Full Size 50c. Trial Size 10c. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

**COLD IN HEAD** **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**

**SICK HEADACHE** Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartly Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

**Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.**

**Substitution**

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

## AS IT SOMETIMES HAPPENS.

Mr. Byrd Essayed to Entertain With a Funny Story.

Scene—Dining room of suburban residence. Family party at dinner. Dramatis personae: Mr. Henry Kydd, Mrs. Henry Kydd, Freddy Kydd, aged 6, Bessie Kydd, aged 4, Willie Kydd, aged 2, Mr. Benjamin Byrd, guest, Ellen, the maid.

The soup has been removed, and Mr. Byrd essays to tell one of his good stories.

"There was a singular thing happened to me this summer," said he, "while I was traveling from—"

"El en, put the baby's bib on."

"Nai!"

"Yes, darling, let Ellen put your bib on."

"Na-a-h!"

"Have your bib on, sir, or I'll—(to guest) 'Go ahead, old man; these youngsters, you know!'"

"I was traveling from Kansas City to Denver, and had to—"

"Freddy, put your plate down."

"—Had to stop off at a small place called Dinkyville, to see—"

"Ellen, bring the children's milk."

Chorus—"I don't want any milk!"

"If you don't drink your milk, you can't have any cake. Excuse me, Mr. Byrd—you were saying—"

"I had to see an old fellow who had been a customer of—"

Bang! Bang! Bang!

"Give mamma the spoon darling."

Bang! Bang! Bang!

"Ellen take that spoon away from him! Dear me, what a child!" (To guest) "And what did you do then? Don't touch it again, do you hear?"

(Getting badly rattled)—"Well, I—where was I? O, yes; well I got off the train at this Dinkyville and found there was no—"

"Mamma!"

"H-s-s-s-h!"

"No team to be had and nothing to do but to foot—"

"Mamma!"

"H-s-s-h, darling, Mr. Byrd is telling such a funny story—listen!"

"Let me help you to another piece of the beef, old man. No? Well, go on with your yarn."

"O, it doesn't amount to anything—just one of those queer things that—"

"Well, go ahead, we're all listening. Pass the bread, Ellen."

"I just left my grip with the station master and started along. It was about three o'clock in the afternoon and I said to myself—"

"Bessie, don't put your knife in your mouth!"

"Er—um—I said to myself, you're doing a foolhardy thing, young man. Of course, I carried a revolver, but—"

"Look out for your glass, Freddy! There it goes! You naughty boy! Ellen bring a towel, quick! Sit up straight! It's your chair, sir! I've a good mind to send you upstairs! You ought to be thankful you are not married, Mr. Byrd; I don't know what you would do with a boy like Freddy. Henry, can't you pull the baby's chair closer to the table. He has dropped his silver mug on the floor. I want you to look at that mug, Mr. Byrd, his godmother sent it to him from Paris." (The mug is examined and praised. The subject of the children's respective birthdays comes up and the story is never finished—never even asked for!)

Their First Appearance.

During a campaign that was contested less than a decade ago, there was a joke on two young and aspiring politicians of Detroit that has been well kept up to the present time.

Each considered himself a stump orator of rare eloquence and persuasive powers. They belonged to opposing parties, and after the fight had grown fast and furious one challenged the other to a joint debate. There was prompt acceptance and a little white school house in one of the outlying townships was to be the scene of forensic contest. Both were there at the call of time. Then there arose a dispute as to how long each should talk. One wanted two hours. He could not possibly discuss the great issues involved and do them justice in less time. The other wanted three hours, but the native chairman announced that they "wasn't going" to have no all night session, and it was finally agreed that each disputant should have an hour and a half.

The first one came up shaky with stage fright and started off as though he were talking to some one a quarter of a mile away. In just five minutes he couldn't think of what to say next, pleaded sudden illness and sat down in a cold sweat. The other one came up smiling, opened up with a half a dozen bombastic sentences, forgot his lines and announced that he would not take advantage of his friend's illness by piling up arguments to which he could make no reply.

Thus the red hot debate that was to have occupied three hours was disposed of in about eight minutes. The disgruntled farmers at once notified the committee to send them full grown stumblers or none. They wanted no more kid prodigies.—Detroit Free Press.

"An eastern editor says we have Porto Rico in our midst."

"Did he mean rum or molasses?"

An Odorous Reminiscence.

"Please don't wash me to-night, mamma."

"Why not, George?"

"Because I've been playing with Tommy Osborn's white mice and I want to remember it."

Slow of Comprehension.

The Spaniards comprehend the truth, And heavily it sets;

The Yankees didn't go to war To pay somebody's debts.

# GOLD DUST

## THE BEST WASHING POWDER

FOR A LARGE . . . and Complete Stock of..

# CLOTHING

## HATS, CAPS, Etc.

## AT -- LOW -- PRICES

...CALL ON...

# J. W. FOLTZ.

## CLOTHIER,

### E. Main St., Massillon, O.

# CALIFORNIA IN THREE DAYS

## THE PACIFIC EXPRESS

—VIA—

## The Overland Limited

Leaves Chicago, 8:00 p. m. every day is the year.

Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

All meals "a la carte" in Dining Cars.

Palace Drawing-room Sleeping Cars through to Salt Lake City and San Francisco without change.

Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to California and Oregon.

ALL PRINCIPAL AGENTS SELL TICKETS VIA

# The North-Western Line

Chicago & North-Western Railway, or Address

C. TRAVER, Traveling Agent, Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. R. KINER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

## IF YOU HAVE NOT A CLEAR COMPLEXION

it is only one of many indications that your liver is out of order. Use a remedy of

## 50 YEARS

standing, that has acquired a reputation for curing Liver complaints—such as

## SELLERS' CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

They are easy to take, will improve your complexion and relieve you of those low spirits, sleepless nights, sick headache, costiveness and biliousness.

W. J. GILMORE CO.

At all Druggists, 25c.

IF YOU WANT TO GO TO MICHIGAN ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the lakes. It only costs about \$1.00 to take it, \$15 from Toledo, \$20 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat by traveling on the D & C.

The attractions of a trip to this region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, the most invigorating.

Passenger steamers have just been put in for the upper lake route, costing \$100,000 each. They are equipped with very modern convenience, amply furnished rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers in fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, Sault Ste. Marie and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers truly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address: Agents, G. F. A. D & C, Detroit, Mich.

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF

# JACKETS, CAPES & COLLARETTES

## JUST RECEIVED.

We took all they had and got them at a price. They include all the best things of the season, in all colors. Don't fail to see them, the prices will move them quickly.

# Crone's Dry Goods Store

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM** Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Remove Grease. Hair to the Youngful Color. Cleanses and softens the scalp. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle.



